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METALS

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London, England

DOMESTIC METAL MARKET REVIEW

U. S. METAL IMPORT DUTIES

WASHINGTON REPORT

METAL STATISTICS

MARCH
1955

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TWO LINE *Editorials*

The National Safety Council says that motorists driving on ice-covered roads "should use common sense." But if they had very much common sense would they be driving on ice-covered roads?

* * *

If variety is really the spice of life, the French people must feel that there is such a thing as having too much spice in the government.

* * *

A California scientist says the moon is trying to send us some sort of signals. When the signals are interpreted it will probably be found that they are making application for foreign aid.

* * *

Speaker Rayburn says he favors peace and adequate national defense. So far, nobody has come out in favor of war and inadequate national defense.

* * *

Nobody will object to that shake-up in the Soviet Government, just so they don't try to shake the rest of the world.

* * *

Bipartisan political cooperation means that the opposing parties have agreed to agree on all policies except those on which they disagree.

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Washington Report

March 11, 1955

THE annual tug-of-war over the Trade Agreements Act is under way in Washington, and particularly over sections of the Act dealing with the "escape clause" and "peril point" provisions which are applicable to lead and zinc import tariffs. The domestic mining industry has rallied behind Otto Herres, chairman of the National Lead and Zinc Committee, who urged Congress to include in the Act a provision imposing an excise tax of 3 cents a pound on lead and zinc whenever excessive imports cause market prices to fall below the levels "that are sufficient to maintain an adequate domestic mobilization base." At hearings on extension of the Act before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Herres said the excise tax "should be suspended for the protection of the consumer whenever the market reaches reasonable ceiling prices that will permit the industry to survive." He pointed out, as precedent for the excise tax on lead and zinc, the excise tax of 2 cents a pound on copper imports. The copper tax is suspended as long as the price of copper remains above 24 cents a pound.

An Administration spokesman, Treasury Secretary George M. Humphreys, told the Senate committee that tariffs should be fixed high enough to protect the basic U. S. mining industry "against raids from outside." He added, however, that the U. S. should not encourage "uneconomic, high-cost production" of raw materials like lead and zinc needed for the national defense mobilization base.

Howard I. Young, president of the American Mining Congress, called upon Congress to let the present Act expire on June 12, and recommended that if Congress decides to extend the law it be amended to transfer the authority to act on "escape clause" and "peril point" recommendations of the Tariff Commission from the Executive Branch to the Congress "where the authority to establish tariffs is placed by the Constitution." (Excerpts of Mr. Young's statement before the committee are published in this issue on page 7.)

Stockpile Program

Mr. Humphrey also told the Senate group that the stockpiling program for lead and zinc only supplied temporary relief for the domestic mining industry. Meanwhile, the General Services Administration again entered the market, on March 8, as a buyer of domestically-produced lead and zinc for the national stockpile, with deliveries to be made by May 15.

The Office of Defense Mobilization also played a part in the stockpile picture during the month in review by authorizing, on February 25, the sale of approximately 8,000 tons of copper owned by or under contract to be delivered to the U. S. Government. Of the 8,000 tons, at least 5,000 tons were in the Defense Production Act inventory and the remaining 3,000 tons (or perhaps as much as 4,000 tons) were due to be delivered to the DPA inventory in March.

It was reported that fabricators of copper and brass products, who were hard-pressed for supplies of copper, and who had filed the necessary information with the Business and Defense Services Administration as to their needs of the metal, were receiving their allotments from the Government agency by the end of the first week in March.

"Barter" Stockpile

Of interest to the metal trade was the announcement by the Department of Agriculture that it is holding $18,619,300 worth of "strategic and critical materials" obtained by bartering surplus U. S. farm products for them with other nations in the past few months. This was disclosed in the department's monthly statement on its price-support investment in farm commodities.

Department officials refused to say just what items they held, but indicated the critical materials eventually would be turned over to the national strategic stockpile. Until then, however, these items remain on the department's books and figure in the surplus total. When the Department first announced on February 9 that it was setting up its own stockpile, officials said a portion of the items it stores may be sold eventually on the open market. But they emphasized they would "avoid disposing of these materials in ways which might disrupt domestic markets."

Copper Scrap Exports

Second-quarter export quotas for copper scrap and copper-base alloy scrap, announced by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce on February 28, represented a cut from the export quota set for the preceding February-March period.

A total of 5,000 tons was set for unalloyed copper scrap and a total of 7,000 tons (copper content) for copper-base alloy scrap in the second quarter. The export quota for the February-March period amounted to 6,000 tons for each category.

As announced by the BFC on February 5, refined copper of domestic origin will not generally be approved for export. Exports of refined copper produced from foreign origin materials will continue under opend-end quotas. Concerning its copper scrap export quotas for the second-quarter, BFC said "indications are that the short supply situation is not likely to improve appreciably in the second quarter."

Aluminum Scrap Exports

Recommendations for restricting aluminum scrap exports and deferring aluminum shipments to the national stockpile were being considered by the BDSA. The situation respecting the domestic primary and secondary aluminum supply and demand was discussed at a meeting on March 8 of the Primary Aluminum Producers Industry Advisory Committee with officials of the BDSA and other Government agencies.

The American Die Casting Institute has asked Secretary of Commerce Weeks to ban aluminum scrap exports and release aluminum from the stockpile. The Aluminum Smelters Research Institute not only asked Secretary Weeks to ban scrap exports and divert aluminum from the stockpile, but also wanted a temporary ban on scrap purchases by primary aluminum producers.

Metals Research Progress

Research by the Bureau of Mines last year resulted in major advances in the use of lignite and improvements in the production of titanium, zirconium, haffnium, and other new metals, according to the annual report released by Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay.

The report also pointed out that a drilling project, conducted by the Bureau in cooperation with the GSA, near Nicaro, Cuba, succeeded in delineating more than 34 million tons of ore averaging 1.29 per cent nickel and 0.10 per cent cobalt, both strategic metals, as well as 35.8 per cent iron.

New Minerals Office

Felix E. Wormser, Assistant Secretary of Interior, has asked the Senate Appropriations subcommittee to approve $300,000 for the establishment of an Office of Minerals Mobilization. The OMM would be set up within the

(Continued on page 19)

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URGES CONGRESS HAVE AUTHORITY TO APPROVE OR REJECT ESCAPE CLAUSE TARIFF RECOMMENDATIONS

Favors Higher Import Taxes to Protect Lead and Zinc Industry As Stockpiling Program Has Resulted in Only Temporary Relief

By HOWARD I. YOUNG, President, American Mining Congress

THE general position taken by the American Mining Congress with respect to foreign trade agreements is set forth in the following statement. This Policy Statement was adopted at our annual convention in San Francisco last September, which was attended by over 7,500 mining leaders from all parts of the country and was ratified by our Board of Directors on November 29, 1954.

We endorse the Government policy which recognizes that an adequate "mobilization base" of metal and mineral production for our national security is essential. To accomplish this our nation must look to its domestic production and ore reserves for the major portion of its mineral supply, despite progressive increase of imports of some metals and minerals.

Experience has shown that we cannot depend on foreign ore reserves as a source of supply in an emergency, however important it may be to import some metals and minerals to supplement domestic production and to fill our stockpile with materials in which we are deficient. World political conditions, as well as hazards of possible air and submarine warfare, support this conclusion.

We recommend, therefore, that Congress exercise its authority over tariffs to be administered for the welfare of the American people and provide reasonable tariff protection. In this connection we commend the U. S. Tariff Commission for its careful study and complete report to the Congress as well as its recommendations to the President on the industry's application for increased lead and zinc duties.

We commend the members of the U. S. Congress who worked tirelessly to secure the approval of the Tariff Commission's recommendation. It is regrettable that the President did not see fit to accept the Commission's recommendations. His alternative program, while having certain desirable features, is at best a stop-gap solution and does not offer any real long-range cure to the problem of the domestic mining industry.

We favor the enactment of an excise tax on imports of lead and zinc,

HOWARD I. YOUNG

as well as other metals and minerals with similar problems, which may be suspended whenever prices are at an economic level that will permit the domestic mining industry to maintain an adequate "mobilization base" for national security.

Since the Executive Department of the Government has not seen fit over the past years to adhere to the purposes of the Escape Clause and Peril Point provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, we favor removing the authority of the Executive Department to act on the Tariff Commission's recommendations and favor the placing of such responsibility for approving or disapproving the recommendations in the hands of the Congress where the Constitutional authority rests. We also favor allowing the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended, to expire on June 12, 1955.

The mining industry of the United States is deeply concerned over the legislation proposed in Bill H. R. 1 because certain of its provisions threaten to weaken further one of our most vital industries. We think that the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, as extended, should be allowed to lapse when it expires on June 12 of this year.

If, however, Congress should decide to approve an extension of the President's authority to enter into trade agreements, we urge that you add certain strengthening amendments to the bill to protect our national security and to lessen injury to domestic producers and labor.

The Escape Clause

We recommend retention of the Escape Clause requiring investigation by the Tariff Commission of applications for relief, along with remedial measures, in cases in which trade agreement concessions cause or threaten serious injury. We urge that the authority for approving or rejecting the recommendations of the Tariff Commission be transferred from the Executive Department to Congress, where the authority to establish tariffs is placed by the Constitution.

We think that the power to reject the Tariff Commission's carefully considered and impartial recommendations for redress, after it has found by thorough investigation that a given industry has been injured by excessive imports, is too great an authority to be left under the control of Executive Departments, such as the Department of State, which are not directly accountable to the people as is the Congress. Such authority includes the power of life or death over important sectors of American industry. The original intent of the Escape Clause, which was to alleviate and prevent injury to domestic producers and workers, has been virtually nullified through Executive disregard of recommendations by the Tariff Commission.

A provision requiring Congressional approval or disapproval of the Tariff Commission's recommendations under the Escape Clause will not only insure proper concern for domestic producers throughout the process of adjusting tariff rates but also help to restore the orderly processes of democratic government.

The American mining industry is painfully aware of the failure of the Escape Clause to provide in most cases the relief that it was intended

Excerpts of statement made by Mr. Young, who is president of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., before the Senate Committee on Finance, Washington, D. C., on March 7, 1955.

to give. A case in point is that of the lead-zinc industry which in the fall of 1953 petitioned for Escape Clause relief. This action followed the statements of three members of the Cabinet before the House Ways and Means Committee earlier that year, that adequate relief could be accorded the lead-zinc mining industry through the Escape Clause.

Higher Rates Recommended

The Tariff Commission, after an exhaustive study of the domestic lead-zinc mining industry under the Escape Clause provision, last year unanimously found that as a result of trade agreement concessions increased imports of lead and zinc metal and ores were causing serious injury to the domestic mining industry. Five of the six Commissioners recommended that the tariff duties be increased to the maximum rates permitted under the law, namely, 50 per cent above the rates existing on January 1, 1945. A sixth Commissioner recommended that the duties be increased to the rates in effect in 1930.

Yet the President chose not to follow the recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Instead, he ordered the adoption of an expanded stockpile program with purchases of lead and zinc from domestic mine output as a means of bringing relief to the industry. In so doing, he recognized that the domestic lead-zinc mining industry is essential to our national security, and that relief of some kind was necessary to keep it from becoming too weakened as a result of excessive imports, which had driven prices of lead and zinc down to ruinous levels and forced many mines to close down.

Only Temporary Relief

Although this stockpiling program has brought temporary relief to the lead-zinc industry, it has not resulted in the opening of any appreciable number of the mines shut down, nor reemployment of the idled workers. Moreover, such a program provides no incentive for increased exploration or continued development of lead-zinc mines. Without a stable and continuing Government policy, such as acceptance of the Tariff Commission's recommendations would have provided, it is not possible to maintain a strong domestic lead-zinc mining industry, which is so essential as part of our defense mobilization base.

We firmly think that in any issue of such vital importance the carefully considered recommendations of the Tariff Commission should be submitted direct to the Congress and should not be subject to veto by the Executive Departments.

Before leaving this subject, I should like to invite your attention to the very comprehensive report of the Tariff Commission on its investigation of lead and zinc, submitted to this Committee in April of last year, pursuant to a resolution by your Committee calling for such an investigation. This report brings out clearly the depressed condition of this important industry, for which an adequate measure of legislative relief should be provided.

We also think that in the case of Peril Points, final responsibility for passing on the Tariff Commission's recommendations should be placed in the hands of Congress.

Strategic And Critical Minerals

Reductions of duties on strategic and critical minerals have proved serious deterrents to domestic mine production of these materials. The American Mining Congress has repeatedly advocated the exclusion of strategic and critical minerals from further duty reductions and we now urge that a policy be established under which duties on these minerals will be fixed through studies by the Tariff Commission to determine the rate needed in each case to maintain a healthy going mining industry.

Under present conditions the existing rates of duty on many strategic and critical minerals are entirely inadequate. Tariffs which provided a reasonable degree of protection in 1930 have been lowered, under trade agreements, and their effectiveness still further reduced as a result of our increased production costs. If we are to maintain a domestic mining industry capable of producing these materials, further duty reductions must stop and higher rates must be established in order to offset in some measure the sharp rise in costs of materials, wages, and fringe benefits that has occurred in the United States.

Those strategic and critical minerals and metals which are not produced in this country in significant quantities are generally duty-free under the present Tariff Act and would not be affected by this recommendation. But important strategic and critical minerals and metals such as fluorspar, tungsten, and mercury are normally produced in substantial quantities within the United States, and with the aid of reasonable tariff protection our own mines can supply an important part of our requirements.

National Minerals Policy

In this crucial period it would be very ill-advised for the Government to adopte a national minerals policy that will weaken our domestic mining industry — which has in the past supplied most of the minerals, metals, and fuels upon which our great industrial system has been built and provided most of the sinews for our national defense — by making the domestic industry unable to compete with foreign producers who have lower production costs.

We of the Mining Congress recognize, as I have indicated above, that

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the United States must depend upon foreign sources for part of our supplies of many of the minerals and metals that we require, but we strongly oppose policies calculated to weaken our own mining industry and make us more dependent upon foreign supplies than necessary as this could lead to great national harm.

The American mining industry is by its very nature a matter of paramount public concern because our national security as well as our future industrial progress depend so largely upon it.

For the Government to adopt policies under which the mining industry could not compete successfully and which would compel us to depend increasingly upon foreign sources for supplies of vital minerals and metals such as copper, lead, and zinc, in which prior to World War II we were self-sufficient or virtually so, would be to place both private consumers of these products and the Government largely at the mercy of foreign producers both as to supplies and prices, particularly in times of national emergency.

We know from experience something of the consequences of such a situation. Following the outbreak of the Korean war, a number of basic raw materials grew shorter in supply until by the latter part of 1951 the Government found it necessary to divert substantial tonnages of copper and to release lead from the national stockpile, despite the sharp forced curtailment by the Government in civilian consumption of these metals; and in January, 1952, the President also ordered the release of zinc from the stockpile, though this became unnecessary as the zinc supply situation began to improve rapidly.

Foreign Prices Soar

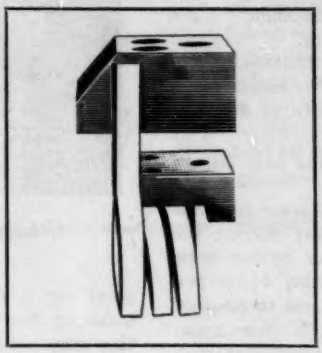
Foreign supplies of copper, lead, and zinc which would normally have been sent to the United States were diverted to European and other markets, where there were no price ceilings, and speculative activity in them was high, with fabulous prices paid for them. Copper sold as high as 55c a pound in Europe, compared with the OPS ceiling price of 24½c for domestically mined copper; lead for up to 27c a pound, compared to 19c; and zinc for as much as 30c a pound compared to 19½c under the OPS ceiling. We were forced to pay a premium for foreign copper of up to 10½c a pound over the domestic ceiling price prior to the abandon-

(Continued on page 19)

BUSINESS IN MOTION

To our Colleagues in American Business . . .

The assembly shown here is the actuating mechanism of an overload service, used to interrupt the current of electricity when it exceeds a certain value. Thus, it protects the apparatus connected to the lines with which it is associated. Naturally, the contacts are of copper, since copper has the highest electrical conductivity of any commercial metal. You will note the special forms of the two contact blocks. These are supplied to the manufacturer as extruded copper shapes, so that to make the contacts it is necessary only to cut pieces of the right length from the extrusion delivered by Revere, and drill the holes.



This method of slicing parts off a preformed shape can provide important economies by greatly reducing machining time. Take the bottom angular contact, for example. During development work this piece was milled from solid copper bar, dimensions 1 x 2 inches. The bar weighed 7.75 pounds per foot, and in machining it to the required form, 1.8 pounds of scrap per foot were generated. Copper scrap is readily salable at good prices, of course, but the chief expense in this operation was machining.

Once the design had proved itself under severe tests, Revere suggested copper shapes instead of plain bar. In the case of the angular contact, use of an extruded shape saved 1.75 pounds per foot, a reduction in weight sufficient to save almost 44 cents per foot over the plain bar. Larger savings were made by the reduction in machining time, and in the labor involved in handling scrap. Production also was speeded up. Though the shape cost more per pound than the bar, it made possible economies that much more than absorbed this.

• Another example, not illustrated here, has to do with an electronic device. The base plate must be non-magnetic, and brass was chosen. The design was rather simple, and one would not usually suppose that a special extruded shape would save money. However, to produce the part from solid bar, which weighed 1.61 pounds per foot, required three separate operations. The extruded shape weighs 1.22 pounds per foot, and its use reduces machining to a single operation. Result: a saving of 15 cents per part.

• These two examples are taken from the Revere files, which contain remarkable evidence of the economies that can be realized through extruded shapes. If your plant is doing any extensive machining of plain bar in copper and copper-base alloys, or aluminum alloys, look into extruded shapes. They can be furnished in much more complicated shapes than those illustrated, and can save important sums.

If you do not work with any of the Revere Metals, but with other materials, we suggest you get in touch with your suppliers and see if they may not be able to find ways to save you money. In buying, please remember that it is not the cost per pound or ton or gallon that is important, but the cost of the finished item. Sometimes paying a little more for materials may make the end product cost less.

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BALANCE BETWEEN COPPER OUTPUT AND CONSUMPTION SHOULD FOLLOW SETTLEMENT OF RHODESIAN STRIKE

Scramble for Metal Abroad Should Be Relieved Greatly With Prices Settling at Lower Levels; Chilean Sales Policy Is Still Obscure

By CHARLES H. WINSHIP, Jr., Sales Manager, Phelps Dodge Corporation

COMING here to speak to you about copper at this particular time is under somewhat different conditions in the copper market than I expected when the invitation was extended. I have prepared a short talk on the subject "Outlook For Copper" which I still will give, but first may I say that confusion reigns at the moment caused by many uncertainties principally the following:

Rhodesian labor troubles,
Chilean sales policy,
Status of export licenses,
Possibility of further diversions of stockpile shipments to industry, and
International tension over Formosa situation.

The London Metal Market for copper has been a runaway market reflecting almost panicky buying with the spot price there today 44.60c per pound, which is equivalent to roughly 43.50c per pound f. a. s. New York. The United Kingdom consumers normally rely on Rhodesia to supply over half of their requirements. With this supply cut off they are bidding the high prices to get copper from other parts of the world. If exports from the United States are cut off by our Government putting an embargo on export shipments, their supply sources will be further limited which in turn would increase their reliance on Chile as a supplier.

Chilean sales policy mentioned above is unknown, at least to me. It is conceivable that the Chilean government may sit back and wait for the highest market they believe is possible before selling or they may decide that for the long pull their best customer is the United States market and resume sales here, at some price which might be lower than the abnormally high London price.

Copper Production Costs

It may be of interest in discussing the subject "Outlook For Copper" to point out a few of the things that make up the cost of production and they may not be generally thought of. We are the second largest domestic producer of copper. Our production for the most part is from open pit operations on relatively low-grade ore. To get at the ore a large tonnage of waste material must be removed. You will get some idea of the magnitude of the operations when I say that in 1954 at Morenci, our largest operation, about 32,000,000 tons of waste was removed from the open pit and about 15,000,000 tons of ore. That means moving about 153,000 tons of rock per day and for every three tons moved two tons is waste rock and only one ton ore. Without stressing the huge installation of equipment required to process low-grade ore, it is conservative to mention that the present cost of the installation at Morenci would be upwards of $150,000,000.

CHARLES H. WINSHIP, JR.

New Equipment Installed

I am told that the early miners at Morenci were paid $1.50 per day to dig ores that had a copper content well over 4 per cent. Miners now average at straight time more than $15.00 per day and the ore grade is very much less than formerly. Obviously, what has happened is that copper producers have had to make the kind of investment just mentioned not only to extract the low-grade ores, but also to process them. They have improved the methods of recovery, which again has required new equipment. Mechanization has progressed in our industry as it has in many others.

Copper seems to have been put, for the most part, in inaccessible places in the world. In many places this has meant town sites, housing, railroads, highways, all have to be built from scratch. A modern mining camp is not a collection of shacks around the mine, mille, and smelter. It is most likely to be a well laid out town with well built, comfortable houses, churches, hospitals, schools, and shopping and amusement facilities.

Transportation Charges

Our industry pays a large freight bill to get copper from smelters to refineries and from refineries to fabricating plants. For example, we have a refinery at El Paso, Texas, which, incidentally, is the largest copper refinery in the world. It costs us about $30.00 per ton to deliver refined copper from there to Connecticut Valley consuming points. This includes the freight cost from the mines in Arizona to El Paso.

Again, the connection that all of this has with the subject "Outlook For Copper" is to put before you a few of the problems the primary producers of copper have in making the supply of copper available for the consuming requirements. Certainly recent experience has indicated that costs have been on a rising curve.

Copper Output, Consumption

It is never possible to know what future consumption will be. Copper is a world commodity. In recent years the United States has consumed more than it has produced. At the present time our consumption is running at a monthly rate of approximately

Address delivered at 24th Annual Mid-Winter Conference, Public Utility Buyers' Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents, Houston, Texas, February 14, 1955.

120,000 tons. Consumption abroad (excluding Russia and satellite countries) is currently between 105,000 and 110,000 tons per month. Domestic production including copper recovered from scrap is about 95,000 tons per month. This would point up the necessity for the United States to import approximately 25,000 tons per month. Normally this tonnage would come here from the Chilean production of Anaconda and Kennecott. If we were dealing only with figures, the problem would be about like this and quite simple:

Free World Estimated
Production ..235,000 tons per mo.
Free World Estimated
Consumption 225,000 tons per mo.
Balance .... 10,000 tons per mo.

Problem Not Simple

Unfortunately, it isn't that simple for several important reasons. World production is subject to labor troubles and we have seen a lot of that in the past year, both at home and abroad. Our Government stockpiling program takes copper (currently about 8,000 tons per month) which otherwise would be available for consumption. This latter statement is an over-simplification because some of the production that goes to our stockpile would probably not have been produced at all except for the stockpile. Also, Government copper has been released at two different periods in the past few years; once during the Korean emergency approximately 55,000 tons were released for consumption, and just this past fall approximately 40,000 tons were diverted to consumers following the losses in production caused by strikes here and in Chile.

Loss Of Chilean Copper

Perhaps a more important complication exists at present arising from the difference in price of copper abroad and here. As long as the price is higher abroad copper will be attracted there, and the normal flow of copper for our consumption will be interrupted. This is particularly true of Chilean production which, as mentioned before, normally has been available to us at a rate of around 35,000 tons per month. Large tonnages of scrap copper have been attracted to the European and United Kingdom consumers and the price of scrap here is far out of line with the 33c price level for refined copper. In order to avoid financial losses, custom smelters have sold refined copper resulting from their treatment of nigh cost scrap in the foreign market.

Until very recently, domestic producers held a 30c price level here through the very tight situation that prevailed since last summer. A break in this price level did come late in January, a move that was forced by the necessity to attract Chilean copper to this market.

Output Expanding

Domestic producers are producing at peak rates and additional new domestic production is coming in this year — total new production is estimated at about 6,000 tons per month. New production is also scheduled this year in Canada and Rhodesia. Chile production is now at a high level. If the labor troubles in Rhodesia are settled, the scramble for copper abroad should be relieved greatly, the price there should undoubtedly settle down to a lower level, and overall a reasonably close balance between production and consumption should be established.

Future Consumption

I said earlier that no one knows what future consumption will be. The predictions that are appearing about the level of business here over the next six months or so are mildly optimistic. The pickup abroad appears to be holding its momentum so there

(Continued on page 19)

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U.K. CONSUMERS SCRAMBLE FOR COPPER AT RECORD PRICES; NO EARLY INCREASE IN SUPPLIES LIKELY

Tin Trade Apprehensive Over Delay in Ratification of World Pact; Lead Imports Top Actual Use; Higher Grades of Zinc Remain Tight

March 4, 1955

By L. H. TARRING
London, England

WHATEVER else may be said about it, the copper market in recent weeks certainly cannot be accused of having been dull. Early in February the market here reacted sharply to the severe restrictions on exports of copper and copper scrap from the United States, particularly as these new restrictions cut across contracts already made and left a number of people here and on the Continent of Europe with copper sold and their purchases against it no longer valid.

As a result there was a scramble for alternative supplies and spot prices on the London Metal Exchange were run up to over £360 a ton (£361 sellers' was the highest official price, but up to £362 10s was indicated in afternoon dealings) thus establishing yet another new high sterling price record.

Rhodesian Strike

Meanwhile, the strike of native workers on the Rhodesian copperbelt persisted longer than most people had anticipated and although there was a gradual drift back to work and some new labor was enrolled, output did not exceed two-thirds of normal and with every day the strike continued, fresh future supply problems presented themselves to buyers who were relying on their Rhodesian contracts for supplies. As a result although sentiment was affected to some extent by the shakeout on Wall Street and later in the month by the sharp rise in the Bank Rate here and the restrictions on hire purchase trade which the Government introduced as a deflationary move, quotations, while appreciably below the peak, are still high by any standards.

The truth of the matter is that for some months to come at any rate, no one can see where any substantial additional supplies of copper are to come from, particularly now the U. S. Government has only partially met domestic requests for the release of U. S. Government-owned metal to bridge the gap between American supply and demand.

Credit Restrictions

It is possible that dearer and more restricted credit in this country will have some effect on the demand for copper products, particularly in the range of consumer durable goods but it is doubtful whether this will be of major dimensions and outside this country demand seems as large as ever with the sharply rising tendency in America recently an important factor.

On March 2, the Rhodesian strike finally ended but although the opportunity has been taken to rebuild coal stocks in the copperbelt, it now seems pretty certain that Rhodesian production this year will be less instead of more, as had been anticipated, than it was in 1954.

The rapidity with which Metal Exchange prices have moved in recent weeks has drawn a lot of fresh comment on the subject of open market price movements versus other marketing methods, promising more stable price conditions, and interest in the question has by no means been confined to this country. There probably never will be unanimity of opinion on this point but although it is easy to criticize the volatility of open market quotations in such difficult situations as have recently been seen in the copper market, on the other side it should be pointed out that the price mechanism once again has worked insofar as the very high prices which developed on the open market attracted quite a bit of copper to this country, some of it from rather unexpected sources and, as a result, most consumers here today despite their large order books are reasonably well covered and have overcome the problems arising through the Rhodesian strike and the curtailment of shipments from the United States.

Most consumers would naturally like price stability at reasonable price levels, but it is by no means certain that all of them would be willing to change the present situation for stabilized prices with no real guarantee of full supplies. It is perhaps worth pointing out that the consuming industry in this country has not had to plead with the Government for supplies as was done in the United States and even in the latter market although fixed price sales may and do provide the greater part of users' supplies, the marginal tonnages bought at higher figures have been by no means inconsiderable at times.

No Runaway Tin Market

Although early in February tin prices moved up to over £720 a ton, mainly on fears about the Formosan situation, there has certainly been no runaway market in tin and in the

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AVERAGE BRITISH PRICES FOR COPPER, TIN, LEAD, ZINC

(Per Long Ton)

Mean of Bid and Asked Cash Quotation at Close of Morning Session on London Metal Exchange

	COPPER			TIN			LEAD		ZINC	
	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Cash	3 Months	Settlement	Current Month	3rd Following	Current Month	3rd Following
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1954 Averages ..	248 17 11	239 17 7	249 0 11	719 8 11	709 17 7					
1955										
January	302 8 1	284 1 2	303 2 5	692 19 6	694 19 6	693 10 0	104 1 4	103 14 1	85 16 9	84 8 8
February	341 15 3	325 8 0	342 13 0	712 13 9	715 6 0	713 3 6	103 13 5	103 9 6	89 9 2	87 10 8

last two or three weeks prices have varied by less than one per cent.

Anxiety over Formosa has not disappeared but it is rather less acute than it was and meanwhile apprehension has grown a little at the length of time which it is taking for sufficient countries both on the producing and consuming side to ratify the International Tin Agreement. With no certainty that the United States will renew its substantial buying contracts with Indonesia and Bolivia after they expire at the end of this month, it is realized that unless the tin agreement is implemented in the reasonably early future, there may be an uncomfortable interval in which the still substantial surplus of world production over industrial needs may press rather heavily on the market.

Although at present the Texas City smelter in the U. S. is due to cease operations at the end of June, few informed observers on this side of the Atlantic are willing to ignore the possibility that it may receive further reprieve and be kept in operation at any rate for another year. This does not mean that opinion on this side of the Atlantic favors such a development but the possibility of powerful political influences being brought to bear on the final decision cannot be ignored.

It is generally assumed here that the tin agreement will be ratified by sufficient number of countries to make it operative in the fullness of time, but how soon this will be nobody can predict with certainty. Meanwhile, at the consuming end of the industry there is no major change to report.

Consuming Trades Active

The main tin consuming trades are enjoying quite active conditions at the present time and it is very hard to see where any major expansion in consumption can come from in the reasonably near future as such new outlets for the metal as are being developed can hardly be expected to have more than marginal effect on the world supply and demand position during the current year.

One development of considerable interest to the tin market here was the decision of the Government to permit the Exchange Equalization Fund to operate abroad in transferable sterling with a view to narrowing or eliminating the substantial discount on this class of sterling from the official rates. The margin has already been narrowed considerably and as a result commodity shunting operations in tin which have more or less frozen British dealers out of the American and some other markets lately, are much less in evidence than they were.

Little Change In Lead

While on balance lead quotations have lost little ground here during the past month the movement has not been a very major one and taking a broad view, the position of this metal has not changed significantly.

As far as spot supplies in the U. K. are concerned the situation is perhaps more comfortable than it has been for some time as, although prompt and early arrival lead has not been offered particularly freely on the London Metal Exchange, imports in recent weeks have tended to run ahead of actual consumption and producers have delivered fair quantities of lead ahead of their scheduled set time and this is being held for the most part in consumers' warehouses against the duty paid.

The existence of such stocks naturally encourages consumers to buy no more than is absolutely necessary and the general tendency which has been much in evidence in postwar years for users to run on a minimum of stocks, will be encouraged rather than discouraged by the further rise in the Bank Rate towards the end of February, bringing it to the unusually high figure of 4½ per cent, thus aggravating the already considerable problems of financing adequate working stocks at the high postwar level of prices.

In other respects lead is perhaps likely to be affected less than some of the other metals by the tightening of credit restrictions as apart from batteries for motor cars, it does not in the main enter heavily into fields where hire purchase is an important factor.

Zinc Use At High Rate

Although consumption of zinc here continues to run at a high rate and the higher grades of the metal are in very tight supply, open market prices have lost some ground during the past month partly owing to the general effect on sentiment of the Government's deflationary measures and partly owing to some natural reaction after the fairly sustained rise which brought prices up to above £90 a ton in the early days of February.

The new controls on hire purchase introduced by the Government later in the month may affect zinc to some extent through the brass and diecasting industries as both of these are naturally concerned with the consumer durable goods industries. However, the fact that the U. S. market has not looked particularly firm recently despite the continued substantial purchases for hte U. S. stockpile is also a factor which has been taken into account here.

Nevertheless, unless the Government's deflationary measures have a bigger effect than most people expect the basic position of zinc would seem to be reasonably good, at any rate, on this side of the Atlantic, and no serious setbacks in price are at present envisaged.

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United States Duties on Principal Ore and Metal Imports

(Including Revisions in Effect June 6, 1951, Under Torquay Agreements)

(Quantities Are in Pounds Unless Otherwise Stated; n.s.p.f. Stands for "Not Specially Provided For.")

COPPER

NOTE—The excise tax of 4c a pound on copper (which was reduced to 2c a pound by the Geneva Trade Agreement) was suspended in April, 1947, until March 31, 1949, and on expiration it was further suspended until June 30, 1950. The tax was reimposed on July 1, 1950. It was suspended again on May 22, 1951, retroactive to April 1, 1951, and until February 15, 1953, and again until June 30, 1954. Suspension further extended to June 30, 1955.

Copper ore and concentrates, usable as flux, etc., copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, product of Cuba and Philippines, copper content	free
Copper ore and concentrates, copper content	free
Regulus, black, or coarse copper, and cement copper, copper content	free
Unrefined black, blister, and converter copper in pigs or converter bars, copper content	free
Refined copper in ingots, plates or bars, copper content	free
Copper rolls, rods or sheets	1¼c lb.
Copper seamless tubes and tubing	3½c lb.
Copper plain wire	12½%
Copper brazed tubes	5½c lb.
Old and scrap copper, fit only for remanufacture; and scale and clippings, copper content	free

BRASS

Brass rods, sheets, plates, bars, strips, muntz or yellow metal sheets, sheathing, bolts, piston rods, shafting and bronze rods, tubes and sheets	2c lb.
Brass tubes and tubing, seamless	2c lb.
Brass tubes, brazed, angles and channels	6c lb.
Brass and bronze wire	12½%

LEAD

NOTE—Import duties on lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead and antimonial lead were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on June 26, 1952. Lead scrap duty was reimposed July 1, 1952.

Lead-bearing ores and mattes, n. s. p. f., lead content	¾c lb.
Bullion or base bullion, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pigs and bars, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Reclaimed, scrap, dross, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Babbitt metal and solder, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
Pipe, sheet, shot, glaziers' lead, and wire	1 5/16c lb.
Type metal and antimonial lead, lead content	1 1/16c lb.
White lead	1.05c lb.
Litharge	1¼c lb.
Red lead	15/16c lb.
Orange mineral	1c lb.

ZINC

NOTE—Import duties on zinc-bearing ores, and on zinc in blocks, pigs and slabs were suspended Feb. 12, 1952, and reimposed on July 14, 1952. Tax on old zinc and dross and skimmings reimposed July 1, 1952.

Zinc-bearing ores, except pyrites containing not more than 3% zinc, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc contained in zinc-bearing ores, n. e. s., not recoverable, zinc content	6/10c lb.
Zinc, old and worn out, fit only for remanufacture	¾c lb.
Dross and skimmings	¾c lb.
Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs	7/10c lb.
Zinc in sheets	1c lb.
Zinc sheets, plated with nickel or other base metal, or solutions	1⅛c lb.
Zinc dust	7/10c lb.
Zinc die-casting alloys	12½%
Zinc oxide and leaded zinc oxides containing not more than 25% lead, dry	3/5c lb.
ground in or mixed with oil or water	1c lb.

MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND ORES

Aluminum, metal and alloys, crude, except alloys elsewhere provided for	1½c lb.
Aluminum scrap	free
Aluminum plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, squares, etc	3c lb.
Antimony ore, antimony content	free
Antimony metal and regulus	2c lb.
Antimony needle or liquidated	¼c lb.
Antimony oxide	1c lb.
Antimony sulphides	½c lb. & 12½%
Arsenic, metallic	3c lb.
Arsenious acid or white arsenic	free
Bauxite, crude*	free
Bauxite, refined	¼c lb.
Bismuth	1⅞%
Bismuth salts and compounds	35%
Beryllium metal and compounds	25%
Beryllium ore	free
Cadmium	3¾c lb.
Cadmium flue dust, cadmium content	free
Chrome ore or chromite	free
Cobalt ore and concentrates, cobalt content	free
Chrome or chromium metal	12½%
Cobalt metal	free
Magnesium, metallic	20c lb.
Magnesium scrap	free
Magnesium alloys, powder, sheets, wire	20c lb. & 10%
Manganese ores, containing over 10% manganese, manganese content	¼c lb., except Cuba, free
Molybdenum ore or concentrates, molybdenum content	35c lb.
Nickel ore, matte and oxide	free
Nickel and alloys, nickel chief value, n. s. p. f., in pigs, ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms	1¼c lb.
Nickel, bars, rods, plates, sheets, castings, strips, wire or electrodes	12½%
Nickel tubes, tubing	6¼%
(if cold rolled, drawn or worked—2½% extra)	
Nickel scrap	free
Platinum, ores, platinum content, oz. troy	free
Platinum, grain, nuggets, sponge and scrap, oz. troy	free
Platinum in ingots, bars, sheets, or plates, not less than ⅛ in. thick, oz. troy	free
Quicksilver or mercury	25c lb.
Selenium and salts	free
Tantalum	12½%
Tin ore, cassiterite, and black oxide of tin, tin content	free
Tin in bars, blocks, pigs, grain, granulated, and scrap, and alloys, chief value tin, n. s. p. f.	free
Tungsten ore or concentrates, tungsten content	50c lb.

*Crude bauxite import duty suspended for two years, effective July 16, 1954.

COPPER SUPPLY REMAINS TIGHT IN UNITED STATES AND ABROAD DESPITE END OF STRIKE IN RHODESIA

Post Higher Prices for Wire Mill Items, Brass and Bronze Ingots; Lead Consuming Demand Good; Higher Zinc Grades Sought; Silver Up

March 15, 1955

COPPER continued in heavy demand during the month under review with supplies of metal tight both here and abroad. The Rhodesian strike was settled, Kennecott's Chino property was hit by a two-day "quickie" walkout, and workers at Anaconda's Chuquicamata mine in Chile threatened to strike on March 26. Hard-pressed domestic consumers received another 8,000 tons of Defense Production Act copper. The producers' price remained strong at 33.00c a pound while Chile reported exerting pressure for a 36.00c minimum. A wire mill increased its price for wire mill products, effective March 14. Brass and bronze ingot prices were boosted on February 28.

Demand for lead was good while there was excellent inquiry for Special High Grade zinc. The Government again entered the market for both lead and zinc for delivery to the national stockpile. Silver at New York rose to 89.75c an ounce on March 15.

Copper Demand Heavy

Copper consumers continued to press for metal from producers who were sold out. But consumers still sought assurance of how much copper they would get in April. Demand far exceeded supply, especially in view of the uncertainty as to how much foreign copper will be available.

Production at domestic mines has increased but not by too large an extent and Chilean metal, with U. K. consumers paying about 43.00c a pound for cash copper and 41.50c for copper to be delivered in three months, was bypassing the U. S. Chile has already sold its fire refined copper through June and its electrolytic through August and is asking 39.00c a pound f. o. b. Chile for electro for September shipment.

Chile is reportedly dissatisfied with the 33.00c-a-pound level in the U. S. and is again exerting pressure for a floor price of 36.00c a pound in this country.

Gov't Release Copper

The Office of Defense Mobilization on February 25 authorized the sale of approximately 8,000 tons of Defense Production Act copper, owned by or on contract to be delivered to the Government, to hard-pressed domestic consumers.

Domestic consumers, who absorbed the 8,000 tons, for the most part were pleased with the restrictions that the Commerce Department placed on copper scrap exports. The February-March copper scrap export totaled 12,000 tons, or 1,500 tons a week, while for the entire April-May-June period the quota is still 12,000 tons, or 1,000 tons a week, a cut of 33 1/3 per cent.

Wire Prices Increased

Indicative that fabricators and other consumers were not able to get all the copper they need at 33.00c a pound, and even at premiums of 7.00c a pound and more above the producers' price, were the increases announced by Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation for its wire mill product prices, effective March 14. The company boosted its wire and cable prices by 1.12c to 1.58c a pound. Some mills have paid as much as 35.00c a pound for No. 1 heavy copper wire scrap.

For No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap, the minimum price paid by custom smelters was 32.00c a pound, with up to 33.50c a pound paid in some instances. At this writing, however, two major custom smelters were out of the copper scrap market as buyers. These smelters believed that copper scrap had been oversold, and that the constant pyramiding of prices, besides encouraging short sales, interferes with shipments against old contracts at lower prices.

Brass and bronze ingot prices were increased 1.00c to 3.50c a pound, effective February 28. Ingot makers reported the increases were made necessary by the higher prices that they have had to pay for copper and brass scrap.

February Copper Statistics

Refined copper production showed little change in February, totaling 123,162 tons as compared with 123,840 tons in January. But refined stocks in the hands of producers amounted to 44,579 tons at the end of February, a further decrease of 1,403 tons. Stocks were at the lowest since last November. Refined deliveries to domestic consumers came to 108,503 tons in February as against 113,949 tons in January. On a daily basis, if February had 31 days as did January, February deliveries would have exceeded that of the preceding month by about 6,000 tons.

Chilean Strike Threat

Domestic copper production was briefly interrupted when the workers at Kennecott's Chino property in Utah staged a two-day walkout, returning to their jobs on March 8. News of the settlement of labor difficulties in Rhodesia was offset by a new strike threat at Anaconda's big Chilean mine, Chuquicamata. Union leaders at the Chilean mine have been authorized to call a strike for March 26. Generally, such authority has been used by union leaders as a threat in their bargaining negotiations, and they have not always exercised such authority in the past.

GSA Buys Lead, Zinc

The General Services Administration on March 8 requested tenders of domestically-produced lead and zinc for delivery to the national stockpile by May 15.

It is believed that the amount of lead bought by the GSA was substantially smaller than it was in February. There has been a good consuming demand for the metal so that producers were less dependent on the GSA for the disposal of their intake than they were previously. Lead sales

(Continued on page 16)

LATE DEVELOPMENTS, CHANGES

Copper: Signs pointing to an early boost in the domestic copper quotation include a steadily widening gap between the U. S. 33.00c price and prices being paid in foreign markets. Domestic copper shortages have been aggravated by prices abroad far above the American level, which have diverted substantial tonnages from U. S. All domestic custom smelters were again active buyers of No. 2 heavy copper and wire scrap at 34.00c a pound on March 21, when the London Metal Exchange cash copper price was equivalent to 45.50c a pound.

Silver: Handy & Harman on March 18 quoted New York silver at 88.50c an ounce, off 1.25c from the 89.75c level it had advanced to on March 15.

Tin: Spot Straits tin was quoted at 91.25c a pound at New York on March 21; prompt tin also was quoted at 91.25c.

U. S. Metal Review

(Continued from page 15)

in February were only about 2,500 tons less than for January, and the January total was the largest for any month since April, 1954.

Lead business for April shipment was being done at the flat price of 15.00c a pound New York and at the April average.

1955 Lead, Zinc Consumption

According to Andrew Fletcher, president of St. Joe Lead Company, consumption of lead and zinc may increase by 10 per cent for each metal in 1955. Lead use this year was estimated at 1,200,000 tons, and zinc at around 950,000 tons.

Demand for zinc has been good, especially for the higher grades. Some zinc consumers were reported willing to place orders for moderate tonnages of the metal for third quarter shipment at the firm price of 11.50c a pound East St. Louis. There were not many sellers, however, willing to enter into commitments that far ahead at the 11.50c level.

While the statistical position of zinc improved in February, some of the leading factors in the industry are satisfied to let the present price level stay put. How long the present demand wil be sustained, what will be the Government's stockpiling program after June 30, and how the statistical position will shape up in succeeding months, are some of the uncertainties that have been keeping a check on the market and preventing a price rise.

February Zinc Statistics

There was a sharp drop in unsold zinc stocks in the hands of producers in February, a substantial increase in deliveries to domestic consumers, and also an increase in the daily production rate although the output for February was smaller due to the fact that it was a shorter month.

Stocks of all grades of zinc in producers hands at the end of February were down to 96,156 tons, a drop of 20,995 tons from January, and the smallest total for any month since May, 1953. Shipments totaled 80,016 tons, a gain of 9,153 tons in February. February output came to 78,969 tons as against 86,076 tons in January. But February's daily output was 2,820 tons, the highest on record.

Tin Price Stronger

Straits spot tin in the New York market was quoted at 90.75c a pound on March 15 as against the last previously quoted price in this space of 90.25c on February 16. The high for the February 16-March 15 period was 91.625c (on March 10), and the low was 90.25c for the first day of the period in review.

Secondary Aluminum Unsettled

The secondary aluminum market was unsettled as the trade awaited action by the Government concerning scrap aluminum exports and deferment of aluminum shipments to the national stockpile. Secondary aluminum ingot prices were unchanged but demand has slackened. Smelters either reduced their scrap aluminum buying prices or withdrew entirely as buyers of scrap. Some trade quarters at this writing believed, however, that demand for smelters' alloys will again pick up and scrap aluminum prices may stage a recovery.

Silver Advances 4½c An Ounce

The price of foreign silver at New York rose by 4.50c an ounce on March 15 to 89.75c an ounce. The previous 85.25c price had held since January 16, 1953, when it was boosted by 0.50c to that level. Back of the current strength is the reported sale of 17,000,000 ounces of silver by the Bank of Mexico to Saudi Arabia. Trade quarters reported that Mexico had not been offering silver here, thus creating a tighter supply and upsetting the long equilibrium in the silver price.

In Washington, Senator Green (Dem., R. I.) introduced a bill to repeal the law providing for the mandatory purchase of silver by the Federal Government. Senator Green stated that a subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report in 1950 recommended such action.

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Daily Metal Quotations in February, 1955

The following quotations are taken from the Daily Metal Reporter

(In Cents Per Pound)

February	Copper					Tin — Straits New York		Lead		Zinc					Aluminum	Antimony	Silver
	Producers' Price Del. Conn.	Custom Smelters' or Outside Price	Electro f. o. b. Refinery	Lake Del.	Average Electrolytic Export Price f. a. s. N. Y.	Spot	Prompt	New York	Outside St. Louis	Prime West. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	Prime West. Del. N. Y.	Brass Spec. f. o. b. E. St. Louis	High Grade Delivered	Spec. High Grade Delivered	Virgin 99%	Domestic Spot 99.5% f.o.b. Laredo	(Cents Per Ounce) New York
1	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	89.50	89.50	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
2	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	90.125	90.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
3	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	90.75	90.75	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
4	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	91.75	91.75	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
5	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	....	....	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	....
7	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	91.00	90.75	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
8	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	37.375	91.25	91.25	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
9	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.625	91.50	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
10	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.125	91.00	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
11	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.125	90.875	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
14	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	90.125	90.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
15	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	90.125	90.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
16	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	90.25	90.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
17	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	90.50	90.375	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
18	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.00	90.75	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
19	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	....	....	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	....
21	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	90.625	90.625	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
23	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.25	91.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
24	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	Nom	91.25	91.125	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
25	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	40.75	91.50	91.375	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
26	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	40.75	....	....	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	....
28	33.00	33.00	32.70	33.00	41.00	91.00	91.00	15.00	14.80	11.50	12.00	11.75	12.85	13.00	23.20	28.50	85.25
AV.	**33.00**	**33.00**	**32.70**	**33.00**	**38.413**	**90.836**	**90.75**	**15.00**	**14.80**	**11.50**	**12.00**	**11.75**	**12.85**	**13.00**	**23.20**	**28.50**	**85.25**
HI.	**33.00**	**33.00**	**32.70**	**33.00**	**42.00**	**91.75**	**91.75**	**15.00**	**14.80**	**11.50**	**12.00**	**11.75**	**12.85**	**13.00**	**23.20**	**28.50**	**85.25**
LO.	**33.00**	**33.00**	**32.70**	**33.00**	**36.25**	**89.50**	**89.50**	**15.00**	**14.80**	**11.50**	**12.00**	**11.75**	**12.85**	**13.00**	**23.20**	**28.50**	**85.25**

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Congress Should Pass On Escape Clause Recommendations

(Continued from page 9)

ment of ceilings in order to get the supplies we received.

The price of tin soared from around 76c a pound at the outbreak of the Korean war to $1.84 a pound, and would undoubtedly have gone even higher but for the action of the head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in opposing such exorbitant prices. Many other strategic materials which we must import also rose very sharply in price abroad after the outbreak of the Korean war.

Gov't Officials Concerned

Top officials of the Government became quite concerned over the shortages of such mineral products as copper, lead, and zinc from the standpoint of national defense, but no persuasion on their part was sufficient to increase substantially supplies of these sent here from abroad. Only after surpluses of lead and zinc in particular had backed up in European markets did supplies begin to flow to this country in adequate quantities.

These examples illustrate the danger involved in becoming too dependent upon foreign sources for minerals and metals. The only way to assure an adequate supply in case of emergency is to maintain a strong, active mining industry in our own country, along with our present stockpiling program. I should like to emphasize that the opening up and development of a new mine generally requires a period of three to six years, and that it would be out of the question to develop the required production after an emergency had arisen. Accordingly, we cannot urge too strongly that you establish tariff policies under which our domestic mining industry can continue to produce and to develop new ore reserves.

I have mentioned to you some of the foregoing experiences through which our country has gone in the last 10 years. These experiences are very real to me since during World War II, as Deputy Vice Chairman of the War Production Board for Metals and Minerals, I had the responsibility of helping to see that supplies of metals and minerals were adequate for the fighting of the war. Again in 1951 during the Korean conflict, I served for 21 months as Deputy Administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Administration, with similar responsibilities.

The experiences that I had in these positions brought home to me very clearly that lack of adequate production of these materials at home can not only jeopardize our security, but results at times in tremendous expense both to our Government and to consumers of the United States. The myth that low tariffs and higher imports of metals and minerals are beneficial to the consuming industries of this country utterly fails to recognize the facts, and it is my firm conviction that reasonable tariffs to protect at least a mobilization base in the metals and minerals industry is in our national self-interest.

Rhodesian Strike End Should Balance Copper Output, Use

(Continued from page 11)

does not appear to be any imminent fall off in consumption requirements. Over a longer look ahead, the whole world seems to be on an industrial pickup. So-called backward populations are beginning to strive for a higher standard of living which, if it materializes for them will require copper and cause a continuing increase in world consumption.

Peruvian Development

Our own company is evidencing its faith in the future by joining a group to consider the development of a large copper production in Peru involving the expenditure of over $200,000,000. It will take probably five years to develop and equip the property before production could commence. From your viewpoint as consumers of copper products, I think that you can be sure that producers have as their primary objective supplying copper to you in sufficient amount, in time for your requirements, and at a fair price.

Washington Report

(Continued from page 5)

Interior Department, effective July 1, 1955.

Mr. Wormser, in a statement filed with the committee, said the proposed unit would advise the Office of Defense Mobilization and other Government agencies on mineral matters. OMM would represent the principal point of contact with the mineral industries.

Minerals Advisory Group

Establishment of a National Minerals Advisory Council is provided for in a bill introduced by Senator Alan Bible (Dem., Nev.). The council would consist of industry representatives, one of whom would act as chairman on appointment of the Secretary of Interior.

Discussing his proposal, Senator Bible noted that a Minerals Advisory Council was formed in 1947, but was dissolved in 1952 because of anti-trust objections by the Justice Department. He added, however, that precedents exist for the type of council he proposes.

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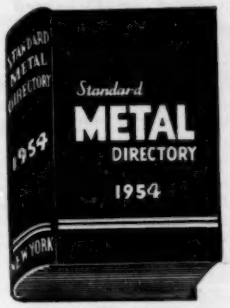

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Copper Statistics Reported by Copper Institute

Combined Totals in U. S. A. and Outside U. S. A.

(In tons of 2,000 pounds)

	Crude Production		Refined	Deliveries to	Refined Stock	Stock Increases or Decreases		
	Primary	Secondary	Production	Customers	End of Period	Blister	Refined	Total
1954								
Jan.	191,894	7,835	196,969	169,032	388,697	+ 2,760	+20,455	+23,215
Feb.	177,378	7,096	174,797	163,474	394,095	+ 9,677	+ 5,398	+15,075
Mar.	197,279	8,254	211,889	189,030	406,274	— 6,356	+12,179	+ 5,823
April	196,190	6,662	200,684	203,772	397,586	+ 2,168	— 8,688	— 6,520
May	190,065	6,922	204,287	226,202	337,358	— 7,300	—60,228	—67,528
June	199,406	11,482	201,089	236,575	249,940	+ 9,797	—87,418	—77,619
July	197,241	9,955	213,020	202,717	239,635	— 5,824	—10,305	—16,129
Aug.	175,919	9,585	205,130	195,880	230,974	—19,626	— 8,661	—28,287
Sept.	187,872	7,674	196,275	199,432	220,823	— 729	—10,151	—10,880
Oct.	207,927	10,338	197,314	212,486	211,207	+20,951	— 9,616	+11,335
Nov.	221,559	9,410	222,458	225,840	216,687	+ 8,511	+ 5,480	+13,991
Dec.	215,377	12,532	242,635	229,154	228,637	—14,726	+11,950	— 2,776
1954 Total	2,358,107	107,745	2,466,547	2,453,954	228,637	— 695	—139,605	—140,300
1955								
Jan.	196,513	9,229	209,583	226,984	205,278	— 3,841	—23,359	—27,200
Feb.	201,054	13,554	212,900	225,332	188,916	+ 1,708	—16,362	—14,654
In U. S. A.								
1954								
Mar.	73,838	7,671	118,065	95,795	126,470	.....	+ 7,750	.....
April	71,344	6,486	112,937	104,579	124,516	.....	— 1,954	.....
May	71,966	6,660	108,723	111,005	82,124	.....	—42,392	.....
June	74,903	11,216	112,474	106,252	69,289	.....	—12,835	.....
July	66,723	9,597	107,193	97,436	68,077	.....	— 212	.....
Aug.	53,263	8,784	104,693	92,475	58,648	.....	—10,429	.....
Sept.	62,714	7,168	88,786	88,198	48,775	.....	— 9,873	.....
Oct.	69,243	9,988	92,918	105,293	32,290	.....	—15,485	.....
Nov.	88,567	9,052	115,917	118,707	37,094	.....	+ 3,804	.....
Dec.	85,581	12,152	133,523	121,907	47,108	.....	+10,014	.....
1954 Total	863,721	102,472	1,311,031	1,208,755	47,108	.....	—40,604	.....
1955								
Jan.	86,931	8,879	123,840	113,949	45,982	.....	— 1,126	.....
Feb.	86,115	13,346	123,162	108,503	44,579	.....	— 1,403	.....
Outside U. S. A.								
1953 Total	1,441,874	13,238	1,120,066	831,441	280,530	.....	+150,427	.....
1954								
Jan.	114,652	531	85,100	91,941	280,510	.....	— 20	.....
Feb.	109,041	702	70,864	74,457	275,375	.....	— 5,135	.....
Mar.	123,441	583	93,824	93,235	279,804	.....	+ 4,429	.....
April	124,846	176	87,747	99,193	273,070	.....	— 6,734	.....
May	118,099	262	95,564	115,197	255,234	....	—17,836	.....
June	124,503	266	88,615	130,323	180,651	.....	—74,583	.....
July	130,518	358	105,827	105,281	170,558	.....	—10,093	.....
Aug.	122,656	801	100,437	103,405	172,326	.....	+ 1,768	.....
Sept.	125,158	506	107,489	110,234	172,048	.....	— 278	.....
Oct.	138,684	350	104,396	107,193	177,917	.....	+ 5,869	.....
Nov.	132,992	358	106,541	107,133	179,593	.....	+ 1,676	.....
Dec.	129,796	380	109,112	109,528	181,529	.....	+ 1,936	.....
1954 Total	1,494,386	5,273	1,155,516	1,247,120	181,529	.....	—99,001	.....
1955								
Jan.	109,582	350	85,743	113,035	159,296	.....	—22,233	.....
Feb.	114,939	208	89,738	116,829	144,337	.....	—14,959	.....

*Excluding Russia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Sweden, Japan, Australia.

Electrolytic Copper

Price, Del. Conn. Valley
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.50	24.50	29.88	30.36
Feb.	24.50	25.46	29.88	33.00
Mar.	24.50	31.49	29.93	....
Apr.	24.50	30.59	29.98	....
May	27.829	29.72	30.00	....
June	24.50	29.94	30.00	....
July	24.50	29.92	30.00	....
Aug.	24.50	29.69	30.00	....
Sept.	24.50	29.75	30.00	....
Oct.	24.50	29.80	30.00	....
Nov.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Dec.	24.50	29.88	30.00	....
Aver.	24.50	29.15	29.97	....

Lake Copper

Producers' Price, Delivered
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.625	24.625	30.00	30.12
Feb.	24.625	24.625	30.00	33.00
Mar.	24.625	32.00	30.00	....
Apr.	24.625	32.23	30.00	....
May	24.625	Nom	30.00	....
June	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
July	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Aug.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Sept.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Oct.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Nov.	24.625	30.125	30.00	....
Dec.	24.625	30.038	30.00	....
Aver.	24.625	29.47	30.00	....

Export Copper

Electrolytic f. a. s. New York
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents Per Pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27.50	34.825	28.635	35.29
Feb.	27.50	34.825	28.59	38.41
Mar.	27.50	35.131	29.544	....
Apr.	27.50	35.89	29.93	....
May	24.50	29.89	30.00	....
June	34.415	29.75	30.00	....
July	34.537	29.692	30.00	....
Aug.	34.825	29.075	30.00	....
Sept.	34.825	29.00	30.80	....
Oct.	34.825	29.053	33.22	....
Nov.	34.825	28.875	32.832	....
Dec.	34.825	28.774	33.37	....
Aver.	31.742	31.128	30.58	....

Fabricators' Copper Statistics

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	Fabricators' Stocks of Refined Cop.	Unfilled Purchases of Refined by Fab. from Producers	Fabricators' Working Stocks	Unfilled Sales by Fabricators to Customers	Actual Copper Consmd. by Fabricators	Excess Fabricators' Stocks Over Orders Bkd.
1948						
Total	379,346	81,496	295,958	315,944	1,394,307	—151,060
1949						
Total	354,992	82,793	285,298	189,407	1,053,225	— 36,920
1950						
Total	290,241	92,372	288,392	313,052	1,438,327	—218,831
1951						
Total	280,402	32,147	295,385	303,050	1,392,111	—285,886
1952						
Dec.	333,455	32,652	292,157	275,312	117,303	—201,362
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,389,451	— .....
1953						
Jan.	321,212	43,195	294,467	275,736	134,203	—205,796
Feb.	312,177	52,990	290,367	296,760	123,850	—221,960
Mar.	319,356	47,685	292,447	291,979	122,980	—217,385
Apr.	342,771	53,501	295,096	293,532	116,319	—197,356
May	364,197	49,952	293,794	285,425	123,972	—165,070
June	363,020	40,759	297,387	268,099	132,615	—161,707
July	375,629	39,936	302,113	259,641	91,826	—146,189
Aug.	366,244	42,490	305,204	235,893	113,250	—132,363
Sept.	358,081	38,593	307,612	206,476	111,805	—117,414
Oct.	352,091	31,035	305,431	187,438	116,259	—109,743
Nov.	350,804	34,380	305,877	165,047	102,258	— 85,740
Dec.	380,881	25,022	309,664	170,917	83,652	— 74,678
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,375,869	.....
1954						
Jan.	355,632	26,423	307,014	142,588	100,805	— 67,547
Feb.	349,661	26,227	305,670	122,999	94,975	— 52,781
Mar.	341,693	28,836	304,065	123,887	103,796	— 57,425
Apr	341,616	30,677	302,391	124,559	104,943	— 54,657
May	349,796	33,210	305,504	123,039	102,810	— 45,537
June	351,518	43,723	304,833	122,218	104,531	— 31,810
July	370,287	41,104	307,352	130,576	80,751	— 26,537
Aug.	359,474	58,007	302,423	131,514	102,966	— 16,456
Sept.	341,726	50,650	300,603	148,515	106,628	— 56,742
Oct.	330,787	50,240	299,068	135,140	116,232	— 53,181
Nov.	335,315	55,517	301,097	137,076	114,392	— 47,341
Dec.	360,526	58,125	304,619	136,581	99,479	— 22,549
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,232,090	.....
1955						
Jan.	334,105	66,122	302,658	159,016	136,539	— 61,447
Feb.	323,425	75,840	301,597	180,898	118,786	— 83,230

Scrap Copper Receipts by Custom Smelters and Refineries in United States*

(In Short Tons)

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	3,077	7,080	10,172	17,084	15,763	6,640	4,528	6,486	9,859	11,047
Feb.	1,576	5,394	11,890	20,238	12,500	5,153	3,633	10,337	8,490	15,198
Mar.	2,116	9,187	11,954	20,678	13,538	7,912	5,243	19,991	9,738	.....
Apr.	2,750	13,065	15,125	15,968	12,304	8,553	6,214	16,584	9,004	.....
May	2,455	14,264	16,357	14,237	8,749	8,458	8,033	10,857	8,687	.....
June	2,230	9,883	11,176	8,809	20,523	8,628	4,425	10,945	13,309	.....
July	2,581	8,578	8,370	7,782	10,040	6,642	5,188	9,063	10,260	.....
Aug.	2,117	8,572	17,081	8,246	10,452	6,113	5,003	7,137	10,100	.....
Sept.	4,832	10,611	16,001	10,980	4,903	3,561	4,667	9,042	10,641	.....
Oct.	2,932	8,532	10,854	6,401	9,459	3,336	4,602	10,065	11,662	.....
Nov.	3,079	8,070	7,625	15,347	9,237	3,179	4,724	7,815	10,879	.....
Dec.	4,081	9,154	11,826	10,533	7,178	4,538	6,208	11,476	14,876	.....
Total	33,826	112,386	147,931	156,303	142,067	71,812	62,470	129,798	127,449	.....

*As compiled by Copper Institute.

Brass and Bronze Ingot Monthly Shipments

(Net Tons)

The following figures showing the combined shipments of ingot brass and bronze are compiled by the Ingot Brass and Bronze Industry and represent in excess of 95 per cent of the deliveries of the entire industry.

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	41,021	29,196	27,841	26,998	19,456	18,874	28,416	28,315	24,423	20,661	25,201
Feb.	39,297	24,580	24,686	22,487	15,026	18,487	27,168	24,211	25,429	19,920	.....
Mar.	41,988	27,176	17,477	24,282	14,550	22,494	31,997	23,890	28,256	23,653	.....
Apr.	40,118	30,228	24,577	25,177	10,695	22,118	30,472	22,547	25,044	24,746	.....
May	37,262	27,333	19,525	23,716	11,114	23,643	33,267	21,740	21,660	22,269	.....
June	32,613	31,349	16,929	24,401	9,696	25,093	33,817	21,274	20,818	22,348	.....
July	27,995	26,677	16,728	20,456	10,220	21,609	32,016	18,947	19,321	17,074	.....
Aug.	25,372	27,896	18,589	24,098	14,194	26,689	25,285	21,807	20,156	21,684	.....
Sept.	20,165	27,390	19,025	23,641	16,208	28,811	22,285	22,770	21,463	22,464	.....
Oct.	23,527	31,461	22,806	21,559	18,026	32,240	23,124	25,811	22,280	24,080	.....
Nov.	22,966	29,232	21,666	21,731	18,488	31,748	23,544	23,441	21,860	23,061	.....
Dec.	20,488	27,206	23,862	20,954	17,960	28,575	20,987	22,983	20,541	21,273	.....
Total	372,812	339,724	263,711	279,500	175,643	303,563	332,378	277,736	271,251	263,233	.....
Aver.	31,608	28,310	21,976	23,292	14,637	25,297	27,615	23,145	22,604	21,936	.....

Mine Production of Copper in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern	Missouri	Western	Total
1950				
Ttl.	40,105	2,982	866,250	885,942
1951				
Ttl.	41,119	2,422	884,788	928,330
1952				
Ttl.	36,758	1,726	885,985	924,469
1953				
Dec.	3,482	170	73,367	77,019
Ttl.	38,900	2,237	885,174	926,448
1954				
Jan.	3,077	157	71,453	74,687
Feb.	2,949	193	62,165	65,307
Mar.	3,560	158	67,558	71,276
Apr.	3,047	163	65,187	68,397
May	3,136	151	68,168	71,455
June	3,228	154	69,577	72,959
July	2,976	139	63,436	66,551
Aug.	2,947	155	48,566	51,668
Sept.	3,427	157	58,527	62,111
Oct.	3,683	150	67,382	71,215
Nov.	3,660	136	75,412	79,208
Dec.	4,156	137	77,124	81,417
Ttl.	39,846	1,850	794,555	836,251
1955				
Jan.	5,054	200	77,490	82,744

Average Custom Smelters' Scrap Buying Prices

(Cents per pound for carload lots del. consumers' works)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	No. 1 Composition	Heavy Yellow Brass
1953				
Av.	33.955	20.405	20.855	20.036
1954				
Feb.	24.00	22.50	21.00	20.00
Mar.	25.84	23.97	22.10	21.09
Apr.	26.42	24.92	23.42	21.77
May	27.04	25.54	24.04	22.58
June	27.125	25.625	24.125	22.875
July	27.09	25.59	24.09	22.93
Aug.	27.12	25.62	24.12	23.74
Sept.	27.51	26.01	24.51	24.62
Oct.	28.02	26.52	25.02	24.965
Nov.	28.55	27.05	25.55	25.43
Dec.	28.85	27.35	25.85	25.82
Av.	26.75	25.22	23.69	22.92
1955				
Jan.	30.08	28.58	27.08	26.44
Feb.	32.80	31.30	29.73	27.92

*Of dry content for material having a dry copper content in excess of 60%.

Brass Ingot Makers' Scrap Copper Buying Prices

(Average Prices)

(Cents per pound del. refinery for 60,000 lbs. of each grade)

	No. 1 Copper Scrap	No. 2 Copper Scrap	Light Copper Scrap	Refinery Brass*
1953				
Av.	23.524	21.934	18.862	14.127
1954				
Feb.	24.50	23.00	17.75	13.50
Mar.	25.53	24.03	18.49	14.16
Apr.	26.39	24.89	20.02	15.35
May	27.03	25.53	21.50	16.50
June	27.01	25.51	21.50	16.50
July	26.90	25.38	21.40	16.69
Aug.	26.81	25.25	21.64	17.15
Sept.	27.01	25.51	21.85	17.35
Oct.	27.675	26.175	22.70	17.78
Nov.	28.07	26.57	23.20	18.07
Dec.	28.50	27.00	23.71	18.21
Av.	26.59	25.07	20.99	16.24
1955				
Jan.	29.35	27.85	24.36	19.07
Feb.	30.85	29.35	26.27	20.66

United States Lead Statistics of Primary Refineries

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock At Beginning	Production Primary & Secondary	Total Supply	Stock At End	Domestic Shipments
1948	21,328	511,356	532,684	38,644	490,630
1949	38,644	542,676	581,320	70,424	355,905
1950	70,424	571,763	642,187	35,619	499,637
1951	35,619	486,874	522,493	25,339	496,184
1952	.....	532,778	558,117	.....	492,094
1953					
September	58,103	42,154	100,257	58,490	41,598
October	58,490	44,741	103,231	58,236	44,987
November	58,236	52,562	110,798	67,494	43,234
December	67,494	48,687	116,181	81,152	35,007
Total	.....	533,883	577,443	.....	488,437
1954					
January	81,152	48,518	129,670	92,496	37,108
February	92,496	42,046	134,542	97,981	36,551
March	97,981	50,808	148,789	100,927	47,837
April	100,927	46,730	147,657	100,441	47,161
May	100,441	49,139	149,580	109,302	40,183
June	109,302	42,317	151,619	104,626	46,987
July	104,626	35,716	140,342	93,030	37,402
August	93,030	44,089	137,119	84,429	43,402
September	84,429	47,762	132,191	93,358	30,891
October	93,358	51,276	144,634	95,496	36,307
November	95,496	46,711	142,207	94,387	34,913
December	94.387	46,506	140,893	92,719	37,017
Total	.....	551,618	632,770	.....	475,551
1955					
January	92,719	44,780	137,499	84,882	40,451
February	84,882	40,173	125,055	64,938	46,645

In instances where the figures are not in balance it is due to shipments to other than domestic consumers.

Industrial Classification of Domestic Lead Shipments

	Cable	Amm.	Foil	Batt'y	Brass Making	Sundries	Jobbers	Unclassified
	(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)				(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)			
1948	114,253	42,080	2,258	97,637	4,921	41,524	8,076	215,150
1949	56,273	12,443	1,139	72,475	3,190	37,549	4,117	168,719
1950	66,646	28,854	3,304	93,297	6,374	60,118	10,450	230,594
1951	70,149	32,099	2,063	75,337	5,583	48,248	3,550	259,155
1952								
Nov.	5,714	2,434	150	5,855	595	7,927	514	25,072
Dec.	5,536	2,594	110	5,840	385	3,319	253	21,333
Total	74,616	30,809	1,374	77,238	5,160	50,943	5,671	246,283
1953								
Mar.	6,175	2,796	323	7,011	415	5,641	509	19,372
Apr.	5,833	3,103	102	8,369	295	3,711	453	17,621
May	6,829	3,450	370	8,480	752	5,118	605	23,310
June	6,420	3,315	290	7,018	528	5,892	196	20,481
July	5,123	3,161	35	6,304	205	5,047	168	15,609
Aug.	5,226	2,335	120	9.435	745	5,382	268	17,325
Sept.	6,494	2,162	105	7.274	1,088	5,261	199	19,015
Oct.	9,612	2,782	160	6,346	307	4.628	1,987	19,165
Nov.	6,920	3,352	312	4,452	385	4,876	982	21,955
Dec.	6,220	1,896	72	3,985	206	3,350	402	18,876
Total	76,283	34,415	2,136	80,339	5,716	55,936	6,390	227,222
1954								
Jan.	6,273	2,955	....	5,077	964	5,051	628	16,160
Feb.	6,040	2,170	....	5,890	798	3,682	254	17,717
Mar.	7,620	2,405	252	6,663	149	6,818	492	23,438
Apr.	6,207	2,550	361	6,341	308	5,194	342	25,798
May	6,030	2,310	276	5,635	250	4,621	1,020	20,041
June	6,116	3,700	122	5,711	406	6,525	1,114	23,293
July	4,000	1,500	...	6,690	415	4,121	861	19,608
Aug.	8,799	3,358	146	6,111	838	5,377	1,152	17,621
Sept.	4,602	1,653	564	4,110	20	4,667	851	14,424
Oct.	6,142	1,970	657	4,172	383	4,581	829	17,573
Nov.	5,816	3,795	333	3,898	520	3,202	721	16,628
Dec.	7,707	1,880	100	5,790	141	3,530	906	16,963
Total	75,412	30,246	2,811	66,088	5,192	57,369	9,170	229,264
1955								
Jan.	7,044	1,570	36	5,158	213	4,451	857	21,122
Feb.	5,869	3,200	348	6,758	289	4,796	1,013	24,373

Lead Prices at New York

(Common Grade)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	14.192	13.26	15.00
Feb.	19.00	13.50	12.82	15.00
Mar.	19.00	13.404	12.94	....
Apr.	18.92	12.64	13.91	....
May	15.731	12.75	14.00	....
June	15.26	13.413	14.11	....
July	16.00	13.683	14.00	....
Aug.	16.00	14.00	14.06	....
Sept.	16.00	13.74	14.60	....
Oct.	14.426	13.50	14.975	....
Nov.	14.18	13.50	15.00	....
Dec.	14.125	13.50	15.00	....
Av.	16.47	13.485	14.06	....

Lead Sheet Prices

(To Jobbers, Full Sheets)
Monthly Average Prices
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	24.00	19.192	18.26	20.00
Feb.	24.00	18.50	17.82	20.00
Mar.	24.00	18.404	17.94	....
Apr.	23.92	17.64	18.91	....
May	20.81	17.75	19.00	....
June	20.65	19.413	19.11	....
July	21.00	18.683	19.00	....
Aug.	21.00	19.00	19.06	....
Sept.	21.00	18.74	19.60	....
Oct.	19.48	18.50	19.975	....
Nov.	19.18	18.50	20.00	....
Dec.	19.125	18.50	20.00	....

Battery Shipments

The following table shows replacement battery shipments in the United States as compiled by the Business Information Division of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the Association of American Battery Manufacturers.

(In thousands of units)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,639	1,571	1,788	1,478
Feb.	963	1,162	1,422	1,642
Mar.	769	1,202	1,194	....
Apr.	850	1,245	1,150	....
May	1,137	1,455	1,391	....
June	1,535	2,004	1,834	....
July	2,526	2,528	2,288	....
Aug.	2,905	2,707	2,481	....
Sept.	2,874	2,852	2,728	....
Oct.	3,112	2,825	2,667	....
Nov.	2,168	2,173	2,410	....
Dec.	1,975	1,890	1,796	....
Total	22,453	23,614	23,147	.....

Lead Stocks at Primary U. S. Smelters and Refiners

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	In ore and matte and in process at smelters	— In base bullion (lead content) — At smelters & refineries	In transit to refineries	In process at refineries	Refined pig lead	Anti-monial lead	Total Stocks
1949							
Jan. 1	76,373	9,697	4,101	17,939	29,050	9,594	146,754
1950							
Jan. 1	95,481	16,364	3,696	15,651	61,329	9,095	201,526
1951							
Jan. 1	69,757	11,993	4,959	15,341	28,894	6,725	137,669
1952							
Jan. 1	67,817	11,315	3,909	15,700	18,518	6,821	124,080
1953							
June 1	56,892	13,299	3,181	20,135	53,115	10,764	157,386
July 1	65,655	14,237	2,250	20,865	42,234	14,335	159,576
Aug. 1	69,771	15,742	2,907	22,290	46,770	14,247	171,727
Sept. 1	83,673	15,332	2,964	22,960	43,355	14,748	183,032
Oct. 1	81,377	16,921	3,549	24,717	42,613	15,877	185,054
Nov. 1	79,283	19,446	2,664	26,785	42,494	15,742	186,414
Dec. 1	73,348	19,916	2,868	24,303	50,996	16,498	187,929
1954							
Jan. 1	67,688	17,920	2,867	26,713	65,036	16,116	196,340
Feb. 1	63,032	12,790	3,406	28,050	77,805	14,691	199,774
Mar. 1	63,175	12,226	4,482	28,140	83,183	14,798	206,044
Apr. 1	68,520	13,377	2,631	28,841	88,942	11,985	214,296
May 1	67,270	14,624	2,715	28,257	88,464	11,977	213,307
June 1	64,103	10,906	1,348	27,105	97,420	11,882	212,764
July 1	61,669	12,241	3,660	26,046	94,828	9,798	208,242
Aug. 1	63,093	17,196	2,592	30,301	80,820	12,210	206,212
Sept. 1	62,851	18,688	2,903	29,792	72,150	12,279	198,663
Oct. 1	63,731	18,771	4,155	29,024	79,190	14,168	209,039
Nov. 1	59,660	17,095	3,265	28,373	80,650	14,846	203,889
Dec. 1	57,452	16,888	2,570	27,816	79,814	14,573	199,113
1955							
Jan. 1	62,074	18,170	1,723	27,164	77,930	14,789	201,850
Feb. 1	59,303	15,485	3,133	29,393	69,980	14,902	192,196

Receipts of Lead in Ore and Scrap

By U. S. Smelters (a)

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics) (In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Receipts of lead in ore			Receipts of lead in scrap etc. (b)	Total receipts in ore, & scrap
	United States	Foreign	Total		
1949 Total	420,122	93,061	513,183	58,447	571,630
1950 Total	430,072	76,160	506,232	43,666	549,898
1951 Total	376,851	75,515	452,366	36,510	488,876
1952 Total	405,990	98,276	504,266	41,845	546,111
1953					
April	31,557	8,895	40,452	2,675	43,127
May	28,793	11,856	40,649	2,019	42,668
June	30,753	11,611	42,364	3,441	45,805
July	27,339	17,082	44,421	4,061	48,482
August	27,709	19,548	47,257	5,562	52,819
September	27,637	12,190	39,827	4,625	44,452
October	27,934	17,065	44,997	3,680	48,677
November	26,904	13,603	40,507	4,016	44,523
December	28,812	10,767	39,579	3,580	43,159
Total	351,183	155,788	506,971	42,994	549,965
1954					
January	26,202	13,309	39,511	3,162	42,673
February	29,342	10,888	40,230	3,373	43,603
March	31,520	12,006	43,526	3,550	47,076
April	28,508	13,173	41,681	4,524	46,205
May	25,762	11,141	36,903	4,484	41,387
June	28,266	11,750	40,016	3,300	43,316
July	26,975	14,984	41,959	3,742	45,701
August	28,835	12,820	41,655	4,060	45,715
September	25,244	20,807	46,051	4,450	50,501
October	26,884	12,561	39,455	5,134	44,579
November	29,107	8,622	37,729	5,628	43,357
December	29,646	16,020	45,666	4,457	50,123
Total	336,291	158,081	494,372	49,864	544,236
1955					
January	28,767	11,502	40,269	3,509	43,778

(a) Receipts of lead in ore are computed on the basis of recoverable lead. Owing to the estimational factor in this, which is probably on the low side, and also to the possibility that some lead receipts may escape attention, these monthly totals probably underrun the actual production of pig lead. (b) inclusive only of scrap smelted in connection with ore, plus some scrap received by primary refiners.

N. Y. Lead Price Changes

(Effective Date)

1949		Nov. 11	14.50
Aug. 2	14.75	Nov. 20	14.25
Aug. 18	15.125	Nov. 24	14.00
Sept. 26	14.75	Dec. 22	14.25
Oct. 3	14.25	Dec. 29	14.50
Oct. 7	13.75	Dec. 31	14.75
Oct. 14	13.00	1953	
Nov. 10	12.75	Jan. 7	14.50
Nov. 16	12.50	Jan. 12	14.00
Nov. 21	12.00	Feb. 2	13.50
1950		Mar. 4	13.00
Mar. 9	11.00	Mar. 10	13.50
Mar. 14	10.50	Apr. 7	13.00
Apr. 20	10.75	Apr. 16	12.50
Apr. 26	11.00	Apr. 21	12.00
May 4	11.25	Apr. 29	12.50
May 10	11.50	May 18	12.75
May 11	12.00	May 19	13.00
June 23	11.50	May 26	13.15
1951		June 11	13.50
June 28	11.00	July 20	13.75
July 12	11.50	July 23	14.00
July 13	12.00	Sept. 16	13.50
Aug. 15	13.00	1954	
Aug. 21	14.00	Jan. 18	13.00
Sept. 1	15.00	Feb. 18	12.50
Sept. 8	16.00	Mar. 9	12.75
Oct. 2	**19.00	Mar. 10	13.00
Oct. 31	17.00	Mar. 26	13.25
1952		Mar. 29	13.50
Apr. 29	18.00	Apr. 1	13.75
May 2	17.00	Apr. 12	14.00
May 12	15.00	June 2	14.25
June 23	15.50	June 15	14.00
June 24	16.00	Aug. 25	14.25
Oct. 7	15.00	Sept. 7	14.50
Oct. 14	14.00	Sept. 15	14.75
Oct. 22	13.50	Oct. 4	14.75
Nov. 3	14.00	Oct. 4	15.00
Nov. 10	14.20	Oct. 5	15.00

*OPA Ceiling. †Returned to OPA Ceiling. **OPS Ceiling.

Antimonial Lead Stocks at Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	7,430	11,572	14,691	14,902
Feb.	7,805	10,736	14,798	12,204
Mar.	9,169	11,484	11,985	.....
Apr.	9,646	11,248	11,977	.....
May	9,931	10,764	11,882	.....
June	10,323	14,335	9,798	.....
July	10,049	14,247	12,210	.....
Aug.	11,253	14,748	12,279	.....
Sept.	9,874	15,877	14,168	.....
Oct.	10,967	15,742	14,846	.....
Nov.	11,143	16,498	14,573	.....
Dec.	12,155	16,116	14,789	.....

Antimonial Lead Production by Primary Refineries

(A. B. M. S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

End of:	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	5,767	2,937	3,768	4,529
Feb.	4,395	3,682	4,257	4,777
Mar.	3,800	5,353	4,475	....
Apr.	3,162	5,027	4,470	....
May	2,347	6,497	4,373	....
June	5,303	9,270	3,796	....
July	6,352	5,259	5,991	....
Aug.	6,492	4,668	6,455	....
Sept.	4,748	5,509	5,869	....
Oct.	5,867	5,100	5,532	....
Nov.	4,674	5,400	5,364	....
Dec.	3,947	3,060	5,255	....
Total	56,854	61,762	59,875	.....

U. S. Lead Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

Metal Products	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.
Ammunition	40,206	3,562	3,768
Bearing metals	26,681	2,147	2,393
Brass & bronze	18,901	1,672	1,640
Cable covering	127,120	10,780	10,980
Calking lead	48,709	4,142	3,524
Casting metals	9,139	781	1,094
Collapsible tubes	9,748	865	884
Foil	4,497	604	366
Pipes, traps and bends	26,214	2,422	2,370
Sheet lead	25,834	2,169	2,319
Solder	69,367	5,166	5,964
Storage batteries (antimonial lead)	170,514	14,765	13,044
(oxides)	162,934	14,303	12,526
Terne metal	1,281	93	119
Type metal	27,046	2,219	2,233
Total	768,185	65,750	63,224
Pigments:			
White lead	17,703	1,184	1,072
Red lead and litharge	76,472	5,737	6,987
Pigment colors	14,062	1,066	1,257
Other†	10,974	1,494	1,577
Total	119,211	9,481	10,893
Chemicals:			
Tetraethyl lead	160,436	11,926	12,079
Misc. chemicals	6,620	757	470
Total	167,056	12,683	12,549
Misc. Uses:			
Annealing	3,881	350	360
Galvanizing	2,590	133	1,015
Lead plating	704	64	53
Weights and ballasts	6,626	367	486
Total	13,801	914	1,914
Other Uses Unclassified	14,758	1,319	1,446
Total Reported	1,083,011	90,147	90,026
Estimated unreported consumption	12,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,095,000	91,000	91,000
Daily average‡	3,000	3,033	2,935

† Includes lead content of leaded zinc oxide production.
‡ Based on number of days in month without adjustment for Sundays or holidays.

U. K. Lead Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	27,182	25,786	29,062
Feb.	24,552	25,837	.....
Mar.	25,226	29,442	.....
Apr.	24,869	25,820	.....
May	24,350	28,637	.....
June	23,612	28,574	.....
July	23,455	25,968	.....
Aug.	20,599	25,671	.....
Sept.	27,426	30,631	.....
Oct.	28,014	30,123	.....
Nov.	27,358	30,142	.....
Dec.	26,582	28,840	.....
Total	303,753	335,471	.....

American Antimony

Monthly Average Prices in bulk, f. o. b. Laredo
(Cents per lb. in ton lots)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Feb.	50.00	34.50	28.50	28.50
Mar.	50.00	34.50	28.50	....
Apr.	48.85	34.50	28.50	....
May	42.077	34.50	28.50	....
June	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
July	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Aug.	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Sept.	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Oct.	39.00	34.50	28.50	....
Nov.	35.62	33.68	28.50	....
Dec.	34.50	28.50	28.50	....
Av.	42.17	33.93	28.50	....

Lead Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)
Reported in pigs, bars, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.
U. S.† (s.t.)	22,503	13,777	17,199
Canada (s.t.)	...	1	...
Belgium	1,408	2,491	...
Denmark	920	2,007	1,783
France	3,645	5,586	4,010
Germany‡	5,920	5,551	...
Italy††	520	887	...
Netherlands	2,442	3,722	...
Norway	427	712	...
Sweden	1,596	371	1,233
Switzerland	798	1,049	1,340
U. K. (l.t.)	9,845	20,534	21,939
India* (l.t.)	1,015	1,831	...

EXPORTS

U. S.† (s.t.)	87	116	34
Canada (s.t.)	8,005	10,817	7,814
Belgium	5,243	5,521	...
Denmark	526	147	451
France	328	511	1,371
Germany‡	2,074	4,716	...
Netherlands	789	581	...
N. Rhodesia* (l.t.)	2,171	1,274	...

French Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.)
(In metric tons)

	1953 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Dec.
Ore (gross weight)	68,230	85,718	6,170
Greece	...	693	...
Italy	...	300	...
Algeria	792	1,203	...
Fr. Morocco	60,270	75,122	5,139
French Equat. Africa	7,165	8,400	1,031
Tunisia	3	...	...
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	323	869	259
Morocco	323	600	...
Germany (W.)	...	15	5
Rhodesia	...	254	254
Non-argentiferous	39,700	48,440	3,751
Mexico	102	101	...
Belgium	313	662	...
Germany (W.)	598	4,170	275
Greece	...	200	...
Norway	270	...	...
Spain	1,650	1,500	...
U. Kingdom	286	...	...
Yugoslavia	...	509	250
Algeria	71	217	1
Fr. Morocco	13,711	16,774	1,986
Tunisia	22,969	23,884	1,239
U. of S. Africa	...	100	...
Australia	...	51	...
Other countries	...	2	...
Antinomial lead	728	708	32

Consumers' Lead Stocks, Receipts and Consumption

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

	Stocks at plants on Nov. 30	Received during Dec.	Consumed during Dec.	Stocks at plants on Dec. 31
Refined soft lead	80,098	56,479	55,787	80,781
Antimonial lead	18,054	21,384	22,174	17,264
Unmelted white scrap	3,073	2,198	2,134	3,137
Percentage metals	9,199	4,632	4,687	9,144
Copper-base scrap	1,968	1,519	1,508	1,979
Drosses, residues, etc.	9,119	3,186	2,170	10,135
Total	121,502	89,398	‡88,460	122,440

‡ Exludes 1,566 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

Consumption of Lead by Class of Product

(Bureau of Mines — In Short Tons)

DECEMBER

	Soft and Antimonial Lead	Scrap, Percentage Metals, Drosses, Etc.	Total
Metal products	52,870	10,354	63,224
Pigments	9,302	25	9,327
Chemicals	12,549	..	12,549
Miscellaneous	1,910	4	1,914
Unclassified	1,330	116	1,446
Total	77,961	10,499	‡88,460

‡ Exludes 1,566 tons of lead contained in leaded zinc oxide production.

U. K. Lead Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)
(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.
Lead and lead alloys	197,543	21,939	17,978
Australia	120,395	9,862	8,913
Canada	38,638	4,170	5,125
Belgium	47	...	...
Germany (W.)	50	49	...
Yugoslavia	6,350	659	1,100
United States	13,128	2,350	422
Peru	11,968	2,000	...
Other countries	6,967	2,849	2,418

Domestic Zinc Statistics

American Zinc Institute

Commencing with January, 1948, all regularly operating U. S. primary and secondary smelters are included in this report. Production from foreign ores also is included.
(Tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	Stock Beginning	Production	Shipments: Domestic	Shipments: Export & Drawback	Shipments: Gov't Acc't	Shipments: Total	Stock at End	Unfilled Orders at End	Daily Avg. Prod.
1947 Tl.	175,500	848,027	698,281	117,305	140,230	955,816	68,011	59,705	2,323
1947 Mo. Av.	70,669	58,190	9,775	11,686	79,651				
1948 Tl.	68,647	850,015	770,396	69,910	57,598	897,904	20,848	51,318	2,323
1948 Mo. Avg.	70,842	64,200	5,826	4,800	74,826				
1949 Tl.	20,848	870,113	648,285	56,929	91,526	796,740	94,221	42,625	2,384
1949 Mo. Avg.	72,509	54,024	4,744	7,627	66,395				
1950 Tl.	94,221	910,354	849,246	18,189	128,256	995,691	8,884	74,795	2,494
1950 Mo. Avg.	75,863	70,770	1,516	10,688	82,974				
1951 Tl.	8,884	931,833	836,800	32,067	39,949	918,816	21,901	50,509	2,553
1951 Mo. Avg.	77,653	69,733	3,506	3,329	76,568				
1952									
Dec.	83,149	81,363	71,175	2,615	3,562	77,352	86,160	45,264	2,627
Total		961,430	803,343	56,202	36,626	896,171			
Monthly Avg.		80,119	66,945	4,683	3,052	74,681			2,627
1953									
Jan.	87,160	81,994	77,573	2,205	901	80,679	88,475	39,732	2,645
Feb.	88,475	76,899	67,729	1,997	1,984	71,710	93,664	37,172	2,746
Mar.	93,664	83,485	72,388	1,315	3,582	77,285	99,864	54,524	2,693
Apr.	99,864	80,459	78,211	215	7,617	86,043	94,280	38,722	2,681
May	94,280	82,422	75,648	259	8,343	84,250	92,452	43,271	2,659
June	92,452	81,617	72,612	36	4,136	76,784	97,285	44,307	2,721
July	97,285	80,825	69,498	94	4,612	74,204	103,906	32,327	2,607
Aug.	103,906	83,241	65,450	478	3,372	69,250	117,897	32,988	2,685
Sept.	117,897	81,211	55,167	165	2,215	57,547	141,561	27,323	2,704
Oct.	141,561	84,031	65,470	482	1,223	67,175	158,417	25,950	2,711
Nov.	158,417	75,891	63,617	2,848	2,220	68,685	165,623	29,437	2,530
Dec.	165,623	79,116	55,487	6,282	2,127	63,896	180,843	35,466	2,552
Total	.....	971,191	818,850	16,326	42,332	877,508	.....	.....	2,661
Monthly Avg.		80,933	68,238	1,361	3,528	73,126			2,661
1954									
Jan.	180,843	78,561	54,865	3,681	2,146	60,692	198,712	26,378	2,534
Feb.	198,712	68,020	57,781	7,179	1,778	66,738	199,994	28,943	2,429
Mar.	199,994	71,186	66,929	1,703	1,448	70,080	201,100	31,702	2,296
Apr.	201,100	70,255	67,512	977	2,489	70,616	200,740	31,702	2,342
May	200,740	73,645	61,859	670	2,037	64,566	209,828	38,624	2,376
June	209,828	71,466	72,257	2,297	5,685	80,239	201,055	33,100	2,385
July	201,124	70,749	59,157	1,476	13,214	73,846	198,027	38,899	2,282
Aug.	198,027	71,810	58,188	1,525	16,871	76,584	193,253	41,059	2,316
Sept.	193,253	60,137	64,548	1,072	12,265	77,885	175,505	48,818	2,004
Oct.	175,505	67,047	78,867	1,468	10,080	90,415	152,137	51,559	2,163
Nov.	152,137	80,119	77,074	2,477	18,066	97,617	134,639	44,042	2,671
Dec.	134,639	85,166	75,105	3,405	17,218	95,728	124,077	45,862	2,747
Total	.....	868,242	787,922	27,929	108,957	924,808			
1955									
Jan.	124,277	86,076	70,863	2,644	19,695	93,202	117,151	57,421	2,777
Feb.	117,151	78,969	80,016	3,743	16,205	99,964	96,156	54,527	2,820

U. S. Consumption of Slab Zinc

Bureau of Mines
By Industries (Short Tons)

	Galvanizers	Die Casters	Brass products	Rolled zinc	Zinc oxide & other	Total
1947 Total	359,583	215,002	108,591	71,151	26,328	780,675
1948 Total	365,979	232,482	107,422	76,672	24,247	806,802
1949 Total	348,544	197,387	84,257	55,100	17,643	702,931
1950 Total	434,094	281,385	136,451	67,779	27,656	947,365
1951 Total	386,373	266,442	141,456	64,000	28,738	887,009
1952						
December	36,717	25,146	16,212	4,699	3,217	85,991
Total	375,563	236,022	155,311	51,508	30,885	849,289
1953						
January	36,974	27,465	16,739	4,593	3,332	89,103
February	34,882	27,092	14,880	3,914	3,330	84,098
March	37,375	30,651	17,494	5,360	3,572	94,452
April	36,181	29,790	17,162	5,109	3,302	91,544
May	34,790	27,398	17,748	5,082	3,408	88,426
June	32,758	27,099	17,564	5,309	3,129	85.859
July	30,535	22,832	12,361	4,053	3,250	73,031
August	33,074	22,740	15,739	4,440	3,107	79,100
September	33,465	21,745	13,374	4,329	3,221	76,134
October	34,354	22,854	13,709	4,077	3,077	78,071
November	29,989	21,408	9,779	3,887	2,482	67,545
December	28,785	24,272	10,758	3,631	2,827	70,273
Total	403,162	305,346	177,301	53,784	38,037	977,636
1954						
January	26,731	21,804	10,266	4,014	3,029	65,844
February	27,243	22,184	8,486	4,035	2,230	64,178
March	31,298	26,549	9,026	4,246	2,520	73,639
April	32,970	24,176	8,181	3,933	2,395	71,655
May	32,935	22,081	8,450	3,848	3,028	70,342
June	34,827	23,534	8,860	4,214	2,880	74,665
July	33,897	17,214	6,135	3,006	2,712	63,314
August	38,225	19,891	8,349	4,030	2,684	73,529
September	37,591	20,980	8,505	3,153	3,037	73,616
October	36,407	26,051	9,501	4,181	3,055	79,545
November	34,212	30,572	10,573	3,969	2,785	82,461
December	32,263	31,781	10,961	3,350	2,987	81,342
Total	398,599	286,817	107,293	45,979	33,342	876,130

Prime Western Zinc Prices

(East St. Louis)

Average Prices, Cents Per Pound

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.50	12.596	9.76	11.50
Feb.	19.50	11.48	9.375	11.50
Mar.	19.50	11.024	9.66	....
Apr.	19.50	11.00	10.25	....
May	19.50	11.00	10.29	....
June	15.74	11.00	10.96	....
July	15.00	11.00	11.00	....
Aug.	14.077	11.00	11.00	....
Sept.	14.01	10.18	11.44	....
Oct.	13.306	10.00	11.50	....
Nov.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Dec.	12.50	10.00	11.50	....
Av.	16.22	10.857	10.69	....

High Grade Zinc Prices

(Delivered)
N. Y. Monthly Averages
(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	20.85	13.946	11.11	12.85
Feb.	20.85	12.83	10.725	12.85
Mar.	20.85	12.379	11.01	....
Apr.	20.85	12.35	11.60	....
May	20.85	12.35	11.64	....
June	17.09	12.35	12.31	....
July	16.35	12.47*	12.35	....
Aug.	15.427	12.60	12.35	....
Sept.	15.36	11.53	12.79	....
Oct.	14.656	11.35	12.85	....
Nov.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Dec.	13.85	11.35	12.85	....
Av.	17.57	12.207	12.04	....

*East of Continental Divide.

U. K. Zinc Consumption

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	26,206	21,179	25,615
Feb.	24,454	20,311	25,286
Mar.	24,697	21,662	29,001
Apr	22,072	20,421	26,084
May	21,938	20,105	27,551
June	19,637	21,141	29,665
July	18,807	19,226	23,012
Aug.	16,511	17,341	22,102
Sept.	21,192	26,465	30.413
Oct.	22,264	26,865	28,543
Nov.	19,570	26,982	27,901
Dec.	18,256	26,689	29,344
Total	255,657	269,170	324,517

Mine Production of Zinc in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Total	156,334	78,284	349,264	583,882
1950				
Total	170,726	82,300	365,175	618,207
1951				
Total	188,525	92,457	398,128	679,111
1952				
Total	185,939	94,410	385,652	666,001
1953				
Oct.	14,741	2,821	21,209	38,771
Nov.	14,524	1,990	19,946	36,460
Dec.	14,709	1,646	21,390	37,745
Total	183,612	57,300	293,818	534,730
1954				
Jan.	13,772	4,575	20,505	38,852
Feb.	14,379	4,733	19,010	38,122
Mar.	15,242	5,462	20,548	41,252
Apr.	14,188	4,863	20,894	39,945
May	13,746	5,210	21,075	40,031
June	14,563	5,410	20,463	40,436
July	13,866	5,309	19,501	38,676
Aug.	14,867	5,595	18,283	38,745
Sept.	13,702	5,540	14,936	34,178
Oct.	13,420	5,842	16,249	35,511
Nov.	12,500	5,280	20,558	38,338
Dec.	12,448	5,687	20,900	39,035
Total	166,487	63,100	234,942	464,539
1955				
Jan.	13,898	5,650	21,970	41,518

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Lead in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	Eastern States	Central States	Western States	Total U.S.*
1949				
Ttl.	8,719	156,400	238,843	404,032
1950				
Ttl.	8,470	163,489	257,766	429,875
1951				
Ttl.	7,426	152,258	230,723	390,428
1952				
Ttl.	11,252	150,302	228,607	390,161
1953				
Oct.	802	11,065	14,785	26,652
Nov.	813	10,022	13,836	24,671
Dec.	786	11,592	14,729	27,107
Ttl.	9,970	136,650	188,776	335,412
1954				
Jan.	731	10,937	13,278	24,946
Feb.	684	11,709	15,231	27,624
Mar.	785	12,865	15,881	29,531
Apr.	752	11,786	14,362	26,900
May	737	10,970	13,697	25,404
June	782	11,446	14,025	26,253
July	681	11,253	13,430	25,364
Aug.	668	11,655	14,743	27,066
Sept.	711	11,304	12,986	25,001
Oct.	692	11,826	13,237	25,755
Nov.	686	11,594	14,631	26,911
Dec.	699	11,595	14,303	26,597
Ttl.	8,608	138,940	169,804	317,352
1955				
Jan.	817	12,250	14,770	27,837

*Includes Alaskan output in some months.

Mine Production of Gold in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In fine ounces)

	Eastern States	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1950				
Ttl.	2,061	2,108,756	282,866	2,391,683
1951				
Ttl.	2,511	1,749,580	205,452	1,957,543
1952				
Ttl.	1,948	1,650,660	233,428	1,886,036
1953				
Dec.	114	137,129	20,000	157,243
Ttl	1,529	1,689,668	273,479	1,964,676
1954				
Jan.	105	137,124	464	137,693
Feb.	126	130,816	792	131,734
Mar.	158	141,524	527	142,209
Apr.	69	135,082	3,538	138,689
May	132	126,275	13,807	140,214
June	147	139,738	40,790	180,675
July	154	130,562	33,735	164,451
Aug.	151	119,028	44,708	163,887
Sept.	160	129,726	46,104	175,990
Oct.	172	126,029	36,476	167,677
Nov.	184	129,352	21,853	151,389
Dec.	173	131,960	10,000	142,133
Ttl.	1,731	1,577,216	252,794	1,831,741

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.

Mine Production of Recoverable Silver in United States

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In Fine Ounces)

	Eastern States	Missouri	Western States	Alaska*	Total
1952 Total	158,004	391,707	38,515,679	31,825	**39,100,923
1953					
December	10,112	354	3,021,387	3,000	3,034,853
Total	158,707	223,500	36,354,685	39,111	36,776,003
1954					
January	11,200	23,280	2,919,112	80	2,953,672
February	9,640	24,838	3,064,265	123	3,098,866
March	15,775	27,060	3,324,817	67	3,367,719
April	9,913	24,093	3,060,907	547	3,095,460
May	11,708	22,076	3,267,752	1,955	3,303,491
June	10,353	23,264	3,188,988	5,575	3,228,180
July	12,687	23,029	2,922,899	4,594	2,963,209
August	10,876	23,744	2,960,475	6,115	3,001,210
September	7,879	22,297	2,790,693	6,486	2,827,355
October	16,717	22,609	2,670,625	5,162	2,715,113
November	12,957	23,655	2,949,605	2,936	2,989,153
December	12,475	23,655	3,001,230	1,500	3,038,860
Total	142,180	283,600	36,121,368	35,140	36,582,288

*Alaska totals based on mint and smelter receipts.
**Includes a total of 3,708 oz. from Illinois.

U. S. Silver Production*

(A.B.M.S.)

(In thousands of ounces; commercial bars, 0.999 fine, and other refined forms)

	Dom.†	For.	Total
1949 Total	34,559	28,226	62,785
1950 Total	42,068	37,656	79,724
1951 Total	39,967	33,837	73,804
1952 Total	40,245	36,653	76,898
1953			
November	2,551	4,707	7,218
December	3,751	1,811	5,562
Total	34,697	37,764	72,461
1954			
January	3,372	2,674	6,046
February	3,163	3,729	6,957
March	3,775	3,729	7,504
April	3,643	3,708	7,351
May	3,229	3,335	6,564
June	3,609	3,212	6,821
July	1,997	2,940	4,937
August	2,779	2,795	5,574
September	2,840	3,797	6,637
October	3,117	3,126	6,243
November	3,366	2,859	6,225
December	3,169	3,453	6,622
Total	38,059	39,422	77,481
1955			
January	3,416	3,125	6,541

* The separation between silver of foreign and domestic origin on the basis of refined bars and other refined forms is only approximate.
† Includes purchases of crude silver by the U. S. Mint.

Production of Primary Aluminum in the U. S.*

(U. S. Bureau of Mines)

(In short tons)

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	50,045	48,767	54,356	50,023	67,954	76,934	89,895	116,247
Feb.	47,002	45,699	49,749	54,493	62,740	72,374	92,649	110,483
Mar.	43,032	51,874	54,852	58,747	70,022	77,069	104,460	122,339
Apr.	51,007	53,277	54,076	58,024	67,701	76,880	102,071	120,434
May	51,116	55,450	56,909	51,929	67,720	80,803	105,464	125,138
June	46,259	48,557	54,184	60,400	67,454	77,476	104,152	120,758
July	47,998	52,937	55,777	63,518	72,698	78,368	109,285	126,161
Aug.	47,054	54,953	52,001	63,006	73,816	85,175	110,545	125,296
Sept.	43,228	53,255	49,742	54,449	69,429	76,882	109,333	120,332
Oct.	43,959	54,526	45,790	62,915	72,647	77,312	108,219	125,089
Nov.	43,461	50,174	35,865	62,276	72,246	74,639	105,636	121,252
Dec.	47,589	53,474	34,161	65,897	72,454	83,419	110,291	127,035
Total	571,750	623,456	603,462	718,622	836,881	937,330	1,252,000	1,460,564

*Based on producers' reports to War Production Board to July, 1946. Thereafter to Bureau of Mines. The monthly figures are preliminary in nature and will not add to the totals derived from the Bureau's annual industry canvass.

Average Silver Prices

(Cents per fine ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	88.00	84.44	85.25	85.25
Feb.	88.00	85.25	85.25	85.25
Mar.	88.00	85.25	85.25	....
Apr.	88.00	85.25	85.25	....
May	85.405	85.25	85.25	....
June	82.75	85.25	85.25	....
July	82.886	85.25	85.25	....
Aug.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Sept.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Oct.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Nov.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Dec.	83.25	85.25	85.25	....
Av.	84.94	85.183	85.25	....

Note — The averages are based on the price of refined bullion imported on or after August 31, 1942.

U. S. Copper Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore, conc., matte and other unref. (cont.)	495	2,370	230
Refined ingots, bars, etc.†	109,510	215,950	17,760
Canada	762	818	181
Argentina	4,353	4,736	...
Brazil	9,635	28,613	1,032
Uruguay	177	38	5
Austria	286	1,502	144
Belgium	560	742	...
Denmark	917	465	...
Finland	560	...	...
France	17,834	39,239	5,065
Germany (W.)	12,035	30,236	3,121
Italy	10,971	18,080	823
Netherlands	11,362	24,342	896
Norway	3,266	3,628	392
Sweden	...	5,941	840
Switzerland	6,365	10,587	1,208
U. Kingdom	22,366	25,347	3,719
Formosa	2,176	7	...
India	1,830	6,237	112
Japan	2,349	6,842	87
Pakistan	1,429	...	...
Algeria	...	174	...
Australia	100	7,720	...
Other countries	177	656	135
Total Exports:			
Crude & refined	110,005	218,320	17,990
Pipes and tubes	1,622	1,193	102
Plates & sheets	367	301	26
Rods	321	344	1
Wire, bare	9,313	4,587	268
Building wire and cable‡	3,092	3,627	398
Weatherproof wire‡	758	796	94
Insulated copper wire, n.e.s‡	11,773	11,754	559

specified.

U. S. Zinc Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore, conc., (content)	2,953	...	...
Canada	2,953	...	...
Slabs, blocks, etc.	17,859	24,994	1,518
Canada	7	8	...
Mexico	457	518	79
Cuba	12	...	...
Brazil	1,687	2,902	...
Chile	141	231	...
Uruguay	6	...	...
Belgium	840	3,136	1,064
France	56	56	...
Germany (W.)	...	2,609	...
Greece	4	...	...
Italy	...	224	...
Netherlands	...	560	...
Sweden	...	112	...
Switzerland	...	1,064	...
U. Kingdom	13,859	10,220	336
Israel	34	...	...
Korea	661	948	39
India	...	112	...
Argentina	...	2,205	...
Other countries	95	89	...
Total Exports:			
Ore, conc., slab, blocks	20,812	24,994	1,518
Scrap: ashes, dross and skimmings	1,000	16,689	1,037
Rolled in sheets, plates & strips†	3,239	2,959	196
Alloys ex brass and bronze	480	454	6
Die castings	908	632	80

U. S. Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore, matte & reg. (cont.)	120,889	117,037	11,317
Canada	33,243	30,689	2,242
Mexico	13,313	14,273	1,219
Cuba	17,757	17,597	1,823
Bolivia	3,972	3,914	489
Chile	15,763	12,547	2,383
Peru	10,363	9,448	606
Cyprus	3,680	...	...
Philippines	13,815	19,381	1,811
U. of S. Africa	7,412	7,392	712
Australia	1,044	1,391	...
Other countries	527	405	32
Blister copper (content)	273,610	251,940	22,189
Canada	3,494	4,537	1,501
Mexico	44,982	30,621	1,804
Chile	117,520	128,849	13,328
Sweden	550	...	...
U. Kingdom	326	...	...
Belg. Congo	...	8,068	551
N. Rhodesia	85,264	60,415	5,005
U. of S. Africa	166	6,089	...
Turkey	11,894	2,665	...
Australia	9,414	10,696	...
Refined cathodes and shapes	274,777	215,042	12,642
Canada	67,487	51,140	5,996
Mexico	7,513	6,275	...
Chile	147,394	125,596	2,854
Peru	16,157	13,003	1,260
Belgium	5,540	719	...
Germany (W.)	3,570	4	..
Norway	4,368	5,664	...
Sweden	1,603	...	...
U. Kingdom	1,396	...	...
Yugoslavia	7,775	3,885	801
Belg. Congo	5,799	6,992	499
N. Rhodesia	2,778	1,732	1,232
U. of S. Africa	666	...	...
Australia	2,543	...	...
Other countries	188	32	...
Total Imports:			
Crude & refined	669,276	584,019	46,148

U. S. Lead Exports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Lead ore, conc., matte and base bullion (cont.)	1,041	86	...
Canada	1,041	2	...
Japan	...	84	...
Pigs and bars	803	609	34
Canada	33	25	14
Cuba	28	21	...
Guatemala	29	33	...
Panama	57	...	...
Brazil	76	35	...
Chile	17	98	...
Colombia	21	21	4
Venezuela	41	24	2
Philippines	404	177	13
Costa Rica	11	3	...
Other countries	86	172	1

Comparative Metal Prices

	1939 Av.	OPA Nov. 1946	1955 Mar. 21
Copper, Domestic (Electro, Del. Valley)	11.20	14.375	33.00
Lead (N. Y.)	5.05	8.25	15.00
P. W. Zinc (E. St. Louis, f. o. b.)	5.05	5.05	11.50
New York, del.	...	....	12.00
Tin, Spot—Straits, N. Y.	....	....	91.25
Aluminum Ingot 99%+	20.00	15.00	23.20
Antimony (R.M.M. brand, f. o. b. Laredo)	12.36	14.50	28.50

U. S. Lead Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore, matte, etc. (content)	160,929	161,517	14,206
Canada	39,242	40,702	5,149
Mexico	3,443	2,165	321
Guatemala	5,391	2,721	241
Honduras	1,090	1,638	78
Bolivia	18,984	13,522	661
Chile	3,341	1,570	...
Peru	32,842	38,796	3,113
Greece	...	692	...
Fr. Morocco	2,633	...	...
U. of S. Africa	29,777	35,506	2,971
Philippines	2,980	2,161	126
Australia	20,706	21,557	1,546
Other countries	500	487	...
Base bullion (content)	89	41	...
Guatemala	736	...	...
Peru	133	41	...
Pigs and bars	385,071	276,282	17,199
Canada	49,000	59,886	2,405
Mexico	140,751	68,694	1,923
Bolivia	220	...	...
Peru	52,216	20,048	1,125
Belgium	2,017	339	...
Denmark	1,275	3,903	...
France	221	...	...
Germany (W.)	4,006	799	231
Netherlands	1,981	156	...
Spain	...	5,579	...
U. Kingdom	1,148	2,386	...
Yugoslavia	51,826	38,464	4,876
Algeria	...	2,313	...
Fr. Morocco	9,258	15,241	...
N. Rhodesia	448	...	...
Korea	110	...	...
Australia	70,348	58,445	6,639
Other countries	246	29	...

U. S. Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.) (Bureau of the Census)
(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Zinc ore (content)	513,383	448,624	40,809
Canada	165,737	151,505	21,158
Mexico	168,937	174,264	14,340
Guatemala	6,477	3,804	352
Honduras	637	792	50
Bolivia	22,547	11,324	53
Colombia	389	31	...
Chile	3,247	1,817	...
Peru	84,365	93,212	4,536
Italy	8,738	...	...
Netherlands	3,009	...	...
Spain	8,617	...	...
Yugoslavia	10,820	4,871	..
Algeria	2,804	...	...
U. of S. Africa	13,356	4,185	295
Australia	10,820	2,361	...
Philippines	2,104	443	25
Burma	777	...	...
Other countries	2	15	...
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc.	234,576	156,896	18,093
Canada	107,925	105,152	11,333
Mexico	33,878	9,725	1,965
Peru	8,406	6,756	424
Belgium	21,549	7,542	772
Germany (W.)	13,906	3,149	...
Italy	23,972	5,285	882
Netherlands	4,338	1,461	...
Norway	6,323	716	...
Switzerland	165	...	...
U. Kingdom	6,317	22	...
Yugoslavia	1,900	...	...
Belg. Congo	882	13,896	2,717
N. Rhodesia	1,064	...	...
Australia	3,951	3,080	...
Other countries	...	112	...

World Production of Copper

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Canada (b)	Mexico (crude) (c)	Chile (d)	Peru (d)	Fed. Rep. of Germany (e)	Norway (f)	United Kingdom (g-h)	Yugo-slavia (c)	India (f-h)	Japan (e)	Turkey (f)	Aus-tralia (c)	Northern Rho-desia (c)	Union of South Africa (d)
1951															
Total	964,589	269,971	60,511	396,937	25,495	234,647	.....	.....	.....	....	100,254	....	16,984	349,667	36,104
1952															
Total	961,886	258,868	60,874	422,493	22,640	206,747	11,206	163,968	36,176	7,009	104,060	2,546	21,119	336,883	37,459
1953															
Aug.	79,376	21,437	5,352	29,652	2,513	18,836	....	8,164	3,158	585	8,681	2,343	3,450	32,207	3,309
Sept.	78,952	19,601	4,974	29,417	2,121	19,654	....	6,412	3,340	702	9,600	2,536	3,920	28,579	3,506
Oct.	83,433	19,229	5,888	20,340	2,140	20,865	....	11,172	3,336	769	9,849	...	3,479	35,382	3,166
Nov.	79,934	17,315	5,486	9,669	2,268	20,466	....	13,791	2,612	759	9,581	1,618	3,240	34,262	2,572
Dec.	78,500	17,901	5,075	29,435	2,303	21,429	....	11,408	2,209	717	10,346	2,338	3,784	31,151	4,041
Total	957,318	253,652	63,380	371,742	25,803	233,330	13,306	108,604	34,381	5,709	106,381	25,641	37,080	382,884	38,341
1954															
Jan.	76,912	17,791	5,543	29,759	1,910	20,687	1,111	18,079	2,833	357	10,211	...	1,758	29,856	3,816
Feb.	68,034	18,370	5,146	28,673	1,465	19,359	939	11,404	1,830	718	10,052	....	2,483	25,947	3,513
Mar.	73,429	26,679	4,646	21,441	1,599	21,264	1,227	10,926	2,249	769	11,240	...	4,412	33,921	2,544
Apr.	70,977	27,940	4,380	21,116	2,412	22,494	1,176	13,289	3,135	728	11,074	...	4,446	36,250	4,863
May	71,571	27,664	4,057	22,782	2,620	21,104	1,128	11,670	3,094	711	11,030	...	5,011	32,154	2,631
June	74,113	26,077	5,650	28,590	2,400	20,016	1,231	11,920	3,092	647	8,654	...	4,492	31,982	4,158
July	66,070	26,562	5,650	34,670	2,400	23,600	1,109	11,759	3,097	720	10,519	...	3,276	32,077	4,147
Aug.	53,263	26,871	5,394	30,123	2,655	21,995	1,268	11,758	3,318	700	9,384	....	4,297	32,709	4-146
Sept.	62,714	23,671	5,133	18,382	2,579	21,932	1,312	16,166	2,956	700	8,360	....	3,588	34,512	3,958
Oct.	69,243	27,365	4,751	36,603	2,589	22,182	1,296	10,396	2,790	756	9,008	....	3,469	33,466	3,373
Nov.	88,785	26,167	5,418	29,832	2,407	21,241	1,168	9,649	2,677	728	8,322	....	3,552	32,282	3,519
Dec.	85,581	.....	4,441	.....	2,764	.....	....	15,842	....	....	740	9,451	....	2,570	32,321	....
1955															
Jan.	87,350	.....	5,386	.....	2,560	.....	....	.....	.....	....	9,451	....	....	7,926	....

(a) Reported by Copper Institute. Crude, "recoverable contents of mine production or smelter production or shipments, and custom intake". Does not include intake of scrap nor of imported ore except that received from Cuba and Philippines. (b) Blister copper plus recoverable copper in concentrates, matte, ect., exported. (c) Crude copper, i. e., copper content of blister or converter copper as originally produced in the several countries, although some of it may be refined at home; e. g., in Rhodesia. (d) Blister and/or refined. (e) Refined. There are quantities of scrap included in the electrolytic production in addition to that reported, tonnage of which is not obtainable. (f) Smelter production. (g) Refinery production from imported blister only. (h) British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics. *Refined.

World Production of Refined Lead

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States	Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	France	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Italy	Spain	Yugo-slavia	Japan	Aus-tralia (a)	French Moroco	Tunisia	Rho-desia	Total
1951																
Total	486,874	162,712	219,352	43,824	77,873	53,831	170,766	39,683	45,460	.....	18,516	217,301	20,287	25,476	15,646	1,602,601
1952																
Total	532,778	183,389	248,551	53,536	83,139	59,607	152,751	38,504	46,060	74,053	20,382	217,293	31,224	28,264	14,112	1,783,643
1953																
July	40,210	9,660	18,002	5,367	6,206	3,352	13,588	2,259	3,708	6,068	2,103	22,958	2,703	2,459	1,120	139,763
Aug.	38,022	11,615	19,801	5,428	6,164	3,866	12,265	2,359	4,266	6,281	2,155	22,312	2,169	2,889	1,120	132,262
Sept.	42,154	12,382	18,394	5,865	6,424	6,529	12,880	3,197	4,015	5,872	2,353	24,817	2,340	2,501	1,120	142,631
Oct.	44,741	12,646	19,907	5,935	6,457	6,208	14,610	5,072	5,635	6,984	2,071	23,754	2,639	2,666	1,120	160,445
Nov.	52,562	14,876	17,847	5,302	6,648	5,637	15,165	4,608	3,702	5,090	1,842	20,095	2,686	1,963	1,120	159,143
Dec.	48,687	14,913	19,262	5,634	6,900	6,584	15,674	3,635	4,406	6,581	2,467	26,464	2,590	2,643	1,120	167,560
Total	533,883	166,356	225,075	66,520	84,162	60,887	164,077	40,786	53,799	78,038	25,513	241,419	29,970	30,397	12,891	1,813,773
1954																
Jan.	48,518	13,089	17,374	5,292	6,719	6,501	15,205	2,221	4,019	5,771	2,820	25,901	2,944	2,716	1,120	160,206
Feb.	42,046	12,326	16,052	3,620	6,792	6,078	12,996	3,368	4,888	2,125	2,874	19,085	3,309	2,468	1,008	139,053
Mar.	50,808	14,243	22,638	5,303	6,416	5,767	14,445	3,963	6,033	5,832	3,276	17,244	3,297	2,917	1,400	163,582
Apr.	46,730	14,875	20,819	5,609	6,063	7,666	13,147	3,255	4,637	6,917	2,926	17,796	2,986	1,205	1,848	156,479
May	49,139	15,107	20,723	4,847	6,101	6,953	13,030	3,668	5,729	6,762	2,900	23,052	2,562	2,069	1,120	163,762
June	42,317	14,377	17,651	6,332	6,283	6,256	14,642	3,601	4,318	5,816	3,068	28,049	1,788	3,837	1,568	152,273
July	35,716	9,078	19,765	5,228	6,431	6,414	13,295	3,754	6,317	6,151	3,580	22,192	2,377	1,569	1,456	149,180
Aug.	44,089	11,106	17,668	5,414	6,534	1,402	10,826	1,516	6,046	7,061	3,441	22,067	2,133	2,651	2,240	144,319
Sept.	47,762	14,590	17,182	5,093	6,657	4,422	12,097	3,029	5,667	6,953	3,017	.....	3,034	3,336	1,680	156,587
Oct.	51,276	17,818	19,714	5,718	7,081	6,709	15,066	3,904	4,719	5,512	3,150	20,300	3,144	1,998	1,120	167,329
Nov.	46,711	15,800	20,511	5,450	7,067	6,383	15,992	3,994	4,383	6,706	2,856	21,551	1,480	2,654	1,232	162,770
Dec.	46,506	.....	21,497	5,946	7,062	6,480	13,495	4,071	5,056	....	3,579	.....	364	2,578	1,008	.....
1955																
Jan.	44,780	.....	19,120	4,416	....	....	.....	....	....	....	3,031	.....	....	....	1,540	.....

(a) Production credited to Australia includes lead refined in England from Australian base bullion.

World Production of Slab Zinc

(American Bureau of Metal Statistics)

(In Tons of 2,000 Pounds)

	United States (a)	Can. (b)	Mexico	Peru (b-c)	Belgium	France (a)	Fed. Rep. of Germany	Great Britain	Italy	Nether-lands	Norway (b)	Spain	Yugo-slovia	Japan (a)	Aus-tralia (b)	Rho-desia (b)	Total (d)
1951																	
Total	931,833	218,548	57,990	1,003	220,479	82,184	155,024	78,101	52,058	24,924	44,971	23,444	....	62,109	88,103	25,301	2,065,216
1952																	
Total	961,430	223,140	61,456	5,491	205,909	88,255	162,272	76,981	60,438	28,555	43,061	23,329	15,943	77,203	97,931	25,637	2,141,088
1953																	
July	80,825	21,595	5,071	757	16,824	7,447	13,414	6,198	6,356	2,179	1,398	1,985	1,281	7,833	8,195	2,464	184,241
Aug.	83,241	21,703	5,096	1,002	16,135	5,295	13,783	5,947	6,444	2,235	3,784	1,889	1,219	7,803	8,292	2,520	184,167
Sept.	81,211	21,157	4,975	882	16,248	6,497	13,821	7,355	5,941	2,178	4,506	1,965	1,272	7,417	8,164	2,464	183,899
Oct.	84,031	21,880	5,077	967	16,584	7,275	14,484	5,808	5,748	2,305	4,469	2,266	1,337	7,528	9,545	2,436	191,766
Nov.	75,891	21,051	4,931	932	17,183	7,460	14,392	8,211	5,446	2,276	2,916	2,259	1,314	6,943	9,471	2,576	181,006
Dec.	79,116	21,899	5,170	1,119	18,218	9,424	15,098	7,623	5,035	2,286	2,852	2,324	1,346	8,176	9,841	2,688	192,215
Total	971,191	247,707	59,589	9,819	213,215	89,218	163,430	81,436	65,730	27,721	42,566	24,152	16,037	86,833	101,003	28,370	2,228,017
1954																	
Jan.	78,561	17,156	5,151	1,065	19,032	10,081	15,453	7,114	5,358	1,958	3,670	2,261	1,305	8,383	9,482	2,520	188,550
Feb.	68,020	15,199	4,710	1,078	18,963	8,988	13,872	6,676	4,674	2,114	3,629	1,938	1,210	7,711	8,961	2,380	170,123
Mar.	71,186	16,550	5,258	1,537	19,213	10,645	15,420	9,119	5,503	2,474	4,522	2,137	1,236	9,588	10,012	2,520	186,920
Apr.	70,258	16,250	4,798	1,365	19,262	10,413	15,287	6,808	5,832	2,452	4,102	1,921	1,256	9,526	9,736	2,520	181,876
May	73,654	16,530	5,090	1,689	20,095	10,485	15,859	7,253	5,992	2,562	4,153	1,990	1,386	9,880	10,031	2,576	189,225
June	71,540	17,017	4,826	1,641	19,977	10,159	15,014	9,365	5,857	2,479	4,042	1,986	619	9,073	9,374	2,604	185,573
July	70,749	17,917	5,038	1,573	20,222	10,341	15,764	6,316	7,495	2,600	4,233	2,223	1,166	9,747	10,487	2,604	188,475
Aug.	71,810	18,756	5,035	1,609	20,009	10,451	15,691	7,072	6,500	2,438	4,611	2,241	1,279	9,416	10,100	2,632	189,650
Sept.	60,137	18,023	4,876	1,373	19,839	8,371	14,911	8,576	6,033	2,358	4,215	2,113	1,317	9,239	9,688	2,408	172,648
Oct.	67,947	18,871	5,241	1,272	19,391	11,107	15,739	7,196	6,859	2,417	4,166	2,237	1,445	9,944	9,902	2,296	185,130
Nov.	80,116	19,622	5,061	1,754	19,208	10,603	15,335	6,891	6,510	2,438	3,850	2,132	1,470	8,699	9,552	2,072	195,319
Dec.	85,164	21,923	5,222	978	19,269	10,607	16,261	8,595	6,237	2,497	3,663	2,317	....	10,011	9,740	2,604	.....
1955																	
Jan.	86,106	22,028	5,309	1,852	.....	....	.....	7,251	....	....	3,988	....	....	....	....	2,660	.....

(a) Partially electrolytic. (b) Entirely electrolytic. (c) Beginning 1954 both electrolytic and electrothemic. (d) The above totals omits production in Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland and in Argentina.

U. K. Virgin Copper Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	131,968	55,344	61,480
Feb.	135,221	60,402	62,771
Mar.	146,911	60,084	.....
Apr.	149,177	47,258	.....
May	165,385	60,118	.....
June	182,500	65,314	.....
July	185,946	68,037	.....
Aug.	198,609	67,307	.....
Sept.	27,422	77,323	.....
Oct.	31,850	72,266	.....
Nov.	36,824	61,484	.....
Dec.	50,407	61,673	.....

U. K. Refined Lead Stocks

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In long tons)

At start of:	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	23,090	26,887	31,173
Feb.	27,486	32,653	32,274
Mar.	16,518	30,697	.....
Apr.	13,781	28,312	.....
May	17,144	30,005	.....
June	29,007	29,793	.....
July	26,868	30,437	.....
Aug.	25,820	29,492	.....
Sept.	28,290	26,298	.....
Oct.	22,886	28,958	.....
Nov.	29,279	22,269	.....
Dec.	29,174	26,937	.....

U. K. Stocks of Zinc

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	Virgin Zinc		Zinc. Conc.	
At start of:	1954	1955	1954	1955
Jan.	27,652	49,554	45,731	47,200
Feb.	35,411	48,027	42,581	43,779
Mar.	37,646	.....	33,912	.....
Apr.	40,710	.....	26,076	.....
May	38,953	.....	32,517	.....
June	38,409	.....	33,801	.....
July	40,389	.....	39,280	.....
Aug.	45,825	.....	43,705	.....
Sept.	48,769	.....	41,467	.....
Oct.	47,314	.....	46,221	.....
Nov.	44,611	.....	41,885	.....
Dec.	51,226	.....	44,908	.....

U. K. Copper Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.
Copper and copper alloys	400,899	37,078	42,958
U. of S. Africa	2,875	...	202
N. Rhodesia	236,762	18,386	23,115
Canada	64,530	5,697	5,830
Belgium	14,564	1,412	1,965
Germany (W.)	12,059	1,981	2,347
Norway	1,186	310	‡
Sweden	552	...	‡
United States	20,659	2,567	4,248
Chile	35,009	4,590	3,099
Other countries	12,703	2,135	2,152
Of which:			
Electrolytic	250,323	26,130	27,759
Other refined	17,567	1,465	1,785
Blister or rough	132,678	9,450	13,357
Wrought and alloys	331	33	57
Total	400,899	37,078	42,958

‡ Included in other countries, if any.

Copper Consumption in United Kingdom

British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	Unalloyed	Brass, etc.	Sulphate	Total	Virgin	Scrap
1949 Total	305,614	180,227	10,879	496,720	318,736	177,984
1950 Total	303,833	204,427	13,738	521,998	333,700	188,298
1951 Total	300,665	243,152	11,041	554,853	330,361	224,487
1952 Total	313,374	243,836	14,629	571,839	347,646	224,193
1953 Total	243,717	192,337	11,206	447,260	322,311	124,949
1954						
January	23,421	18,520	961	42,902	35,344	7,558
February	22,304	19,322	1,041	42,667	31,951	10,716
March	26,049	21,361	1,197	48,607	37,382	11,225
April	23,570	18,542	1,110	43,222	30,938	12,284
May	26,363	20,826	1,210	48,399	37,339	11,060
June	27,893	20,423	1,158	49,474	37,109	12,365
July	23,100	18,082	1,235	42,417	29,644	12,773
August	22,613	16,809	539	39,961	28,741	11,220
September	32,098	21,731	1,137	54,966	43,070	11,896
October	30,603	22,716*	....	53,319	40,664	12,655
November	31,239	21,143*	....	52,382	42,846	9,536
December	30,570	22,962*	....	53,496	41,053	12,437
Total	322,387	251,989*	....	574,376	438,651	53,496
1955						
January	28,636	22,582*	....	51,218	39,705	11,513

*Includes copper sulphate.

U. K. Zinc Imports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

(Gross Weight)	1954 Jan.–Dec.	1954 Dec.	1955 Jan.
Zinc ore and conc.	192,912	20,466	10,931†
Australia	134,095	19,188	...
Canada	13,857	...	...
Other countries	44,960	1,278	...
Zinc conc.‡	101,677	11,801	...
Australia	73,317	10,552	...
Canada	8,071	...	...
Burma	16,123	1,249	...
Italy	4,166	...	...
Zinc and zinc alloys	155,176	11,644	13,252
N. Rhodesia	6,862	400	21
Australia	15,184	...	500
Canada	73,271	8,687	10,589
Belgium	18,289	746	671
W. Germany	48	8	2
Netherlands	1,868	...	172
Norway	1,734	...	...
United States	27,683	150	300
Other countries	10,237	1,653	997
Of which:			
Zinc or spelter, unwrought in ingots, blocks, bars, slabs & cakes	154,379	11,491	13,169
Other	797	153	83
Total	155,176	11,644	13,252

Zinc Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in slabs, blocks, etc.; metric tons except where otherwise noted.

	1954 Oct.	1954 Nov.	1954 Dec.
IMPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	11,467	10,916	18,093
Canada (s.t.)	1	...	...
Belgium	509	203	...
Denmark	759	181	693
France	1,392	1,236	1,326
Germany†	3,775	5,352	...
Italy	543	744	...
Netherlands	989	1,459	...
Sweden	4,167	2,774	1,896
Switzerland†	1,590	2,024	958
U. K. (l.t.)	9,420	11,179	11,644
India* (l.t.)	3,087	5,504	1,534
EXPORTS			
U. S. (s.t.)	1,983	2,400	1,518
Canada (s.t.)	13,064	16,224	23,277
Belgium	13,080	11,034	...
Denmark	80	129	85
France	86	22	176
Germany†	959	1,120	...
Italy	3,217	1,894	...
Netherlands	839	855	...
Norway	2,195	1,796	..
Switzerland†	694	441	616
U. K.‡ (l.t.)	422	229	517
N. Rhodesia* l.t.)	2,338	2,234	2,080
Belg. Congo	3,464	2,781	2,043

† Includes scrap.
‡ Includes manufactures.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

United Kingdom Tin Statistics

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

	Tin Content of Tin in Ore			Tin Metal				
	Imports	Production*	Stock at end of period*	Imports	Production*	Consumption	Exports & Re-exports	Stock at end of period
1953 Total	28,907	1,103	2,843	1,038	28,860	18,634	14,450	3,085
1954								
February	1,668	78	1,247	86	1,960	1,673	1,242	2,728
March	3,352	92	3,459	320	1,452	1,987	546	2,598
April	2,597	92	2,909	691	2,696	1,702	341	4,065
May	1,898	79	2,045	209	2,721	1,732	773	4,347
June	2,406	79	1,760	34	2,403	1,860	1,150	4,075
July	1,940	122	1,502	25	2,485	1,519	909	3,823
August	3,272	31	2,531	417	2,112	1,328	817	4,182
September	1,563	79	1,781	7	2,355	2,034	719	4,657
October	1,901	74	1,587	6	2,203	1,790	472	4,425
November	2,574	63	2,086	177	2,136	1,928	561	4,194
December	2,585	....	...	429	....	1,952	368	4,347

*As reported by International Tin Study Group. Production of Tin Metal includes production from imported scrap and residues refined on toll. Stocks exclude strategic stock but include official warehouse stocks.

Canada's Copper Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Copper)
(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	20,870	20,364	21,830	15,001
Feb.	18,342	18,901	21,075	13,954
Mar.	20,564	20,480	22,432	21,075
Apr.	20,347	20,363	21,747	20,412
May	22,731	20,548	20,179	23,012
June	21,315	20,274	18,384	23,344
July	20,142	14,196	19,996	21,582
Aug.	21,740	9,396	19,886	22,000
Sept.	18,624	10,323	16,777	22,684
Oct.	21,260	12,761	17,675	21,661
Nov.	19,195	11,282	17,101	22,981
Dec.	20,336	17,432	18,703	24,935
Year	245,466	196,320	235,787	252,643

Canada's Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Pigs)
(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	10,081	8,136	11,212	6,170
Feb.	6,527	9,702	8,710	7,560
Mar.	10,873	10,851	14,943	11,092
Apr.	8,537	10,450	14,765	9,606
May	14,813	11,020	7,039	11,483
June	5,756	10,466	13,434	12,018
July	5,795	10,249	1,537	13,152
Aug.	4,894	10,642	8,869	8,646
Sept.	6,944	14,121	3,903	10,045
Oct.	8,660	13,193	7,532	8,005
Nov.	12,929	12,703	6,581	10,817
Dec.	9,927	8,208	4,354	7,815
Year	105,736	129,741	102,879	116,409

Canada's Silver Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In ores and concentrates)
(Fine Ounces)

	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	172,826	522,073	547,951
Feb.	144,635	218,421	567,225
Mar.	154,163	263,650	849,502
Apr.	280,130	311,141	572,059
May	222,133	419,569	660,724
June	273,447	323,913	682,906
July	380,190	614,320	1,210,045
Aug.	277,597	533,155	953,379
Sept.	209,566	527,771	605,188
Oct.	928,483	1,015,012	612,874
Nov.	353,841	463,667	606,274
Dec.	149,437	473,826	804,213
Year	3,546,448	5,686,518	8,672,340

Canada's Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Ingots, bars, slabs and billets)
(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	8,081	9,237	7,668	9,081
Feb.	6,600	4,947	16,411	8,385
Mar.	7,388	11,104	10,578	11,671
Apr.	12,336	10,948	11,153	11,218
May	6,940	11,355	14,726	18,407
June	8,115	8,178	15,053	14,877
July	9,160	7,815	13,939	15,467
Aug.	6,503	13,739	7,272	14,158
Sept.	8,010	10,908	8,139	14,069
Oct.	6,968	11,040	8,957	11,528
Nov.	3,387	10,004	9,062	13,372
Dec.	13,343	4,500	9,036	13,897
Year	101,831	113,675	131,994	156,130

Canada's Zinc Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Refined Zinc)
(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	18,244	19,242	18,370	17,155
Feb.	16,710	17,411	18,677	15,199
Mar.	18,138	18,953	20,693	16,550
Apr.	17,484	19,415	20,003	16,249
May	18,116	18,786	20,090	16,530
June	18,222	18,728	20,589	17,017
July	18,232	19,411	21,595	17,917
Aug.	18,352	18,924	21,703	18,755
Sept.	17,956	18,230	21,157	18,023
Oct.	17,786	19,754	21,888	18,871
Nov.	18,683	16,114	21,051	19,662
Dec.	20,271	18,232	21,899	21,922
Year	219,194	222,200	247,707	213,810

Canada's Silver Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Ounces)

	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	1,803,848	2,459,531	2,553,293
Feb.	2,022,126	2,255,113	2,050,440
Mar.	2,085,986	2,458,022	2,314,392
Apr.	2,521,864	3,076,852	2,700,315
May	2,274,279	2,520,180	2,507,702
June	1,907,137	1,538,663	2,704,394
July	1,831,089	2,353,542	2,734,801
Aug.	2,214,798	2,029,346	2,787,085
Sept.	1,817,435	2,067,294	2,753,545
Oct.	1,857,118	2,097,630	2,426,523
Nov.	2,421,617	2,207,170	2,793,490
Dec.	2,464,930	2,361,452	2,347,055
Year	25,222,227	28,424,795	30,674,952

Canada's Lead Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Recoverable Lead)*
(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	16,099	15,271	19,502	17,716
Feb.	12,001	11,072	16,888	16,863
Mar.	12,632	15,522	14,183	17,104
Apr.	10,063	14,547	18,640	19,452
May	11,126	13,770	16,120	19,953
June	13,811	11,172	15,302	18,988
July	11,017	11,460	11,969	19,164
Aug.	13,797	13,605	13,864	18,237
Sept.	11,899	14,488	14,335	17,066
Oct.	15,052	16,641	16,327	16,569
Nov.	14,785	12,884	19,433	18,365
Dec.	15,562	18,406	19,273	19,093
Year	158,231	168,842	195,836	219,280

*New base bullion from Canadian ores plus recoverable lead in ores or concentrates shipped for export.

Canada's Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(Slabs in Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	13,277	9,209	17,478	16,625
Feb.	4,602	17,639	13,580	11,328
Mar.	12,185	21,839	18,307	18,199
Apr.	14,014	18,205	17,068	17,926
May	13,776	12,514	15,595	13,926
June	14,337	14,393	14,919	15,654
July	13,597	12,800	10,068	27,582
Aug.	11,669	10,040	8,594	14,934
Sept.	10,435	12,594	9,423	17,298
Oct.	16,370	11,454	11,862	13,064
Nov.	12,371	14,135	10,685	16,224
Dec.	12,500	12,042	10,809	23,277
Year	146,133	166,864	158,388	206,037

Canada's Nickel Output

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(In Tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Jan.	10,993	11,813	12,446	12,670
Feb.	9,702	10,719	10,612	11,795
Mar.	11,676	12,381	12,218	13,502
Apr.	10,603	12,318	11,791	12,931
May	12,528	12,413	11,560	13,364
June	11,889	12,563	11,647	13,174
July	11,828	10,426	11,751	12,801
Aug.	12,304	11,975	11,681	13,319
Sept.	11,682	10,982	11,981	13,438
Oct.	11,758	11,773	12,419	13,969
Nov.	11,570	11,381	12,714	13,204
Dec.	11,370	11,815	11,996	14,353
Year	137,903	140,559	143,016	158,520

Canadian Copper Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore, matte, regulus, etc. (content)	51,158	47,409	4,956
United States	35,716	34,072	3,631
Germany (W.)	2,926	1,716	275
Norway	9,063	10,547	967
U. Kingdom	1,121	1,074	83
Japan	2,332	...	...
Ingots, bars, billets	131,993	156,129	13,897
United States	74,657	60,812	6,769
Brazil	2,345	5,750	...
Denmark	336	...	...
France	2,940	7,728	662
Germany (W.)	84	405	10
Switzerland	224	168	...
U. Kingdom	51,383	77,867	5,504
Australia	...	1,126	560
India	...	2,212	336
Other countries	24	61	56

Canadian Lead Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore (lead content)	61,679	59,755	10,108
United States	40,615	42,466	5,496
Belgium	11,456	8,426	3,153
Germany (W.)	9,608	8,863	1,459
Refined lead	102,878	116,407	7,814
United States	49,679	59,868	2,090
Cuba	9	1	...
Brazil	1,061	2,397	...
Venezuela	41	86	...
Belgium	336	...	...
Norway	224	112	...
Switzerland	112	56	...
U. Kingdom	51,155	50,512	5,600
Japan	243	3,314	100
Other countries	18	61	24

Canadian Zinc Exports

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

(A.B.M.S.)

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore (zinc content)	192,655	180,171	29,416
United States	168,856	148,140	21,354
Belgium	9,577	8,593	...
France	6,874	1,787	...
Norway	3,170	7,158	2,575
U. Kingdom	4,178	14,493	5,487
Slab zinc	158,385	206,035	23,277
United States	107,840	105,211	10,953
Brazil	543	581	...
Italy	...	224	...
Netherlands	...	1,624	728
U. Kingdom	48,894	91,126	9,802
Korea	101	723	192
Taiwan	1,000	...	...
India	...	6,238	1,473
Other countries	7	165	†129
Israel	...	143	...
Total Exports:			
Ore and slabs	351,040	386,206	52,693
Zinc scrap, dross, ashes	4,183	5,112	1,000
United States	2,181	420	64
Belgium	1,373	3,668	815
Germany (W.)	300	447	24
Netherlands	...	406	43
Japan	164	114	54
France	165	...	...
India	..	57	...

† To Chile.

Copper Imports and Exports by Principal Countries

(A.B.M.S.)

Reported in ingots, slabs, etc.: metric tons except where otherwise noted.

IMPORTS

	1954		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
U. S. (blist., s.t.)	12,370	24,087	22,189
(ref., s.t.)	8,095	9,596	12,642
Belgium†	16,175	11,029	...
Denmark	196	5	...
France (crude)	...	...	331
(refined)	13,970	11,468	9,661
Italy	10,051	9,089	...
Germany	13,443	12,882	...
Netherlands	1,711	3,535	...
Norway	484	381	...
Sweden	6,514	3,366	2,901
Switzerland	1,317	1,538	3,208
U. K. (l.t.)	19,641	42,049	37,078
India* (ref., l.t.)	1,689	1,745	2,224

EXPORTS

U. S. (ref., s.t.)	20,073	11,486	17,760
Canada (ref., s.t.)	11,529	13,371	13,897
Belgium†	10,616	13,338	...
Denmark	11	20	14
Finland‡	26	255	102
Germany	3,972	4,028	...
Norway	1,420	976	...
Sweden	1,375	815	1,326
U. K. (l.t.)	110	409	327
Belg. Congo‡‡	22,449	16,989	21,082
N. Rhodesia* (ref. & blist., l.t.)	35,092	31,105	38,102

† Includes copper alloys.
‡ Includes old.
‡‡ Copper wire bars and ingot bars 99% and copper ingots 97%.
* British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics.

French Zinc Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Ore (gross weight)	165,915	241,631	25,122
Canada	10,911	6,753	...
Peru	7,845	5,447	...
Belgium	1,044	7,516	...
Germany (W.)	2,134	3,512	957
Greece	3,934	4,188	508
Italy	11,006	19,327	3,109
Norway	207	1,589	...
Spain	41,631	49,320	4,563
Sweden	2,107	...	...
Yugoslavia	...	4,000	2,000
Algeria	8,007	34,056	3,256
Fr. Morocco	53,851	76,289	7,987
Tunisia	4,922	7,900	1,242
Belg. Congo	4,557	5,000	1,500
India	1,424	...	...
Australia	12,335	16,734	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	14,134	15,793	1,326
United States	...	102	...
Canada	387	435	...
Mexico	...	329	...
Belgium	8,458	12,272	1,160
Germany (W.)	826	50	...
Italy	850	1,180	65
Netherlands	151	331	81
Norway	1,662	534	...
U. Kingdom	619	154	...
Yugoslavia	337	50	...
Algeria	123	173	20
Other British Africa (East Coast)	721	112	...
U. of S. Africa	...	71	...

U. K. Copper Exports

(British Bureau of Non-Ferrous Metal Statistics)

(In tons of 2,240 lbs.)

	1954		1955
	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.	Jan.
(Gross Weight)			
Copper unwrought, ingots, blocks, slabs, bars, etc.	20,110	327	942
Plates, sheets, rods, etc.	22,724	2,622	2,006
Wire (including uninsulated electric wire)	9,340	4,124	2,816
Tubes	5,160	625	725
Other copper, worked (incl. pipe fittings)	608	25	63
Total	57,942	7,723	6,552

French Copper Imports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	6,466	9,043	331
Belg. Congo	5,279	4,137	21
U. of S. Africa	1,187	4,906	310
Refined	90,841	128,713	9,661
United States	16,905	31,650	1,949
Canada	2,665	6,867	757
Chile	100	262	...
Peru	3,172	3,700	13
Belgium	30,752	34,914	3,475
Germany (W.)	1,244	3,194	440
Norway	332	202	...
Sweden	670	282	8
Switzerland	50	...	...
U. Kingdom	94	3,688	83
Yugoslavia	1,270	406	...
Belg. Congo	30,091	36,561	1,903
Fr. Morocco	...	103	...
U. of S. Africa	114	376	...
Other Br. Africa (East Coast)	2,956	4,107	...
Fr. W. Africa	100	...	...
Rhodesia-Nyassaland	...	1,595	533
Other countries	326	306	...
Japan	...	500	500
Total Imports:			
Crude and refined	97,307	137,756	9,992

French Metal Exports

(A.B.M.S.)

(In metric tons)

	1953	1954	
	Jan.–Dec.	Jan.–Dec.	Dec.
Lead:			
Ore (gross weight)	1,193	374	12
Pig lead:			
Argentiferous	3	23	...
Non-argentiferous	10,965	14,276	1,371
Antimonial lead	588	406	31
Zinc:			
Ore (gross weight)	4,221	1,507	...
Belgium	4,219	523	...
Netherlands	...	984	...
Other countries	2	...	...
Slabs, bars, blocks, etc.	540	1,193	176
Copper:			
Crude copper for refining (blister, black and cement)	12	1,177	...

Nonferrous Castings

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS, BY TYPE OF METAL

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Aluminum	Copper	Magnesium	Zinc	Lead Die
1949 Total	304,409	724,053	9,364	377,779	9,101
1950 Total	543,082	1,056,973	15,224	579,332	20,977
1951 Total	515,131	1,197,443	30,825	487,996	25,936
1952					
December	53,343	90,799	3,110	42,148	1,648
Total	518,979	1,009,910	34,857	408,353	20,941
1953					
August	50,428	77,652	2,490	37,800	1,806
September	53,306	79,595	2,455	38,611	1,743
October	55,097	83,899	3,024	40,882	1,709
November	51,014	74,782	2,681	37,688	1,405
December	51,579	77,675	2,691	38,661	1,231
Total	658,022	990,496	34,517	521,253	20,444
1954					
January	51,446	71,437	2,451	40,396	1,514
February	51,213	68,849	2,194	37,660	1,303
March	56,184	76,480	2,407	42,991	1,335
April	53,006	72,900	2,068	38,968	1,559
May	47,663	67,859	1,738	36,793	1,529
June	48,061	70,777	2,034	40,708	1,712
July	39,636	56,380	1,924	28,306	1,391
August	42,429	68,891	2,157	34,639	1,726
September	46,249	68,267	2,059	36,594	1,625
October	53,901	70,276	2,092	39,072	1,784
November	55,224	70,020	2,161	48,437	1,355
December	62,752	72,421	2,287	50,177	1,563

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Copper Castings Shipments

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Bureau of Census) (Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1949 Total	724,053	654,444	37,311	8,817	23,481
1950 Total	1,015,679	918,883	52,756	13,224	30,816
1951 Total	1,197,443	1,075,437	69,883	12,516	39,607
1952 Total	1,009,910	910,862	63,865	8,259	26,924
1953					
September	79,595	71,184	5,273	840	2,298
October	83,899	74,460	5,775	853	2,811
November	74,782	66,370	5,077	757	2,578
December	77,675	68,821	5,082	818	2,854
Total	990,496	888,369	61,316	10,077	30,734
1954					
January	71,437	63,034	4,618	816	2,969
February	68,849	60,913	4,743	758	2,435
March	76,480	67,952	5,123	875	2,530
April	72,900	65,418	4,732	377	2,373
May	67,859	61,469	3,755	318	2,317
June	70,777	64,328	3,567	456	2,426
July	56,380	51,070	3,073	393	1,844
August	68,891	63,389	3,547	429	1,496
September	68,267	62,152	3,637	548	1,930
October	70,276	63,855	3,619	521	2,281
November	70,020	63,065	4,089	507	2,359
December	72,421	65,159	4,346	482	2,434

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Nickel Averages

Electro, cathode sheets, 99.00%, f.o.b. refinery, duty included

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	56.50	58.62	60.00	64.50
Feb.	56.50	60.00	60.00	64.50
Mar.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Apr.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
May	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
June	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
July	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Aug.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Sept.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Oct.	56.50	60.00	60.00	....
Nov.	56.50	60.00	60.98	....
Dec.	56.50	60.00	64.50	....
Av.	56.50	59.885	60.46	....

Platinum Averages

N. Y. MONTHLY QUOTATIONS

(Dollars per Troy Ounce)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	91.50	91.50	91.40	81.00
Feb.	91.50	91.50	91.00	78.16
Mar.	91.50	91.50	87.88	....
Apr.	91.50	91.50	85.50	....
May	91.50	91.50	85.50	....
June	91.50	92.81	85.50	....
July	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Aug.	91.50	94.00	85.50	....
Sept.	91.50	92.50	85.50	....
Oct.	91.50	92.50	83.62	....
Nov.	91.50	92.50	81.07	....
Dec.	91.50	92.15	80.64	....
Av.	91.50	92.496	85.72	....

Prompt Tin Prices

(Straits, Open Market, N. Y.)

Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	109.727†	121.50	84.84	87.628
Feb.	121.50†	121.50	85.04	90.75
Mar.	121.50†	121.415	91.24	....
Apr.	121.50†	101.07	96.238	....
May	121.50†	97.387	93.51	....
June	121.50†	92.933	94.24	....
July	121.50†	81.826	96.55	....
Aug.	121.50†	80.69	93.381	....
Sept.	121.375	82.275	93.536	....
Oct.	121.228	80.897	93.00	....
Nov.	121.25	83.26	91.099	....
Dec.	121.465	84.693	88.571	....
Av.	(A)	95.787	91.77	....

†RFC Prompt Grade A from March 13, 1951.

(A) RFC 1952 average price, 120.519c. Average Open Market Price, last four months of 1952, 121.344c.

Monthly Tin Production at Longhorn Smelter

(From Concentrates)

(In tons of 2,240 pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,802	4,000	2,700	2,402
Feb.	1,800	3,400	3,008	2,505
Mar.	1,800	3,850	3,559	....
Apr.	1,800	3,750	3,006	....
May	1,800	3,100	2,054	....
June	NIL	3,000	1,205	....
July	NIL	3,000	NIL	....
Aug.	NIL	2,600	2,002	....
Sept.	2,450	2,700	2,404	....
Oct.	3,364	2,751	2,404	....
Nov.	4,020	2,750	2,404	....
Dec.	3,705	2,750	2,404	....
Total	22,541	37,651	27,150	....

Quicksilver Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Virgin, Dollars per 76-lb. Flask

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	209.19	214.88	189.60	324.68
Feb.	201.74	207.37	190.00	324.68
Mar.	207.74	199.92	201.63	.....
Apr.	205.08	197.90	221.36	.....
May	200.81	196.50	251.20	.....
June	196.38	193.42	273.46	.....
July	192.154	192.21	287.40	.....
Aug.	188.115	190.42	290.71	.....
Sept.	170.76	187.04	314.08	.....
Oct.	194.00	184.62	329.50	.....
Nov.	202.64	186.00	321.17	.....
Dec.	215.30	188.38	319.96	.....
Av.	200.50	194.89	265.84	.....

Primary Aluminum Output, Shipments and Stocks

(U. S. Department of Interior)

	Stocks beginning of month short tons	Production short tons	Sold or Used Short tons	Sold or Used Value f. o. b. plant	Stocks end of month short tons
1953					
December	30,052	110,291	101,024	$40,681,905	39,317
1954					
January	39,319	116,247	112,831	$45,540,192	42,735
February	42,735	110,483	94,724	38,110,318	58,494
March	58,494	122,339	117,587	47,220,513	63,246
April	63,246	120,434	120,786	48,598,623	62,894
May	62,894	125,138	115,838	46,534,504	72,194
June	72,194	120,758	124,914	50,460,097	68,038
July	68,038	126,161	118,578	47,659,340	75,621
August	75,621	125,296	130,668	52,658,509	70,249
September	70,249	120,332	141,709	58,299,854	48,872
October	48,872	125,089	138,221	56,768,464	35,740
November	35,152	121,252	128,875	53,113,532	27,529
December	27,529	127,035	133,420	55,035,578	21,144

Aluminum Wrought Products

PRODUCERS' MONTHLY NET SHIPMENTS

(Bureau of Census — Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Plate, Sheet, & Strip	Rolled Structural Shapes, Rod, Bar & Wire	Extruded Shapes Tube Blooms & Tubing	Powder, Flake, & Paste
1949 Total	1,158,146	790,025	203,650	149,995	14,476
1950 Total	1,713,449	1,163,135	269,780	258,075	22,459
1951 Total	1,756,244	1,073,367	345,163	312,944	24,770
1952 Total	1,924,750	1,085,699	443,546	347,542	47,963
1953					
September	184,143	111,807	33,295	35,597	3,444
October	186,056	113,589	29,168	38,720	4,579
November	148,894	89,383	24,041	31,590	3,880
December	149,221	91,162	23,187	30,709	4,163
Total	2,286,865	1,368,165	422,046	451,922	44,732
1954					
January	153,920	84,293	31,600	34,576	3,451
February	145,335	80,505	29,577	31,583	3,664
March	170,010	92,955	32,698	38,928	5,429
April	174,176	96,893	33,637	39,246	4,420
May	168,678	94,886	21,197	40,981	3,514
June	184,205	102,026	31,299	46,146	4,734
July	169,917	94,656	28,732	42,686	3,843
August	184,767	104,580	33,797	44,020	3,684
September	179,664	101,075	30,904	48,978	3,684
October	180,359	100,787	26,954	48,878	3,731
November	181,822	103,778	26,465	48,483	3,096
Deecmber	195,595	108,656	30,369	53,565	3,005
Total	2,088,439	1,165,090	357,229	518,070	46,255
1955					
January	205,536	108,656	32,534	53,154	3,465

Aluminum Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

BY TYPE OF CASTING

(Thousands of Pounds)

	Total	Sand	Permanent Mold	Die	All Other
1950 Total	543,082	184,782	181,366	167,201	9,733
1951 Total	515,131	193,378	160,011	151,465	10,277
1952 Total	518,979	194,616	146,883	169,732	7,748
1953					
October	55,097	17,171	17,030	20,547	349
November	51,014	16,169	15,396	19,012	437
December	51,579	15,265	16,907	18,963	436
Total	658,022	214,553	200,025	239,330	4,114
1954					
January	51,446	14,698	16,615	19,709	424
February	51,213	14,696	17,281	18,754	482
March	56,184	14,468	19,576	21,645	495
April	53,006	14,073	18,091	20,366	476
May	47,663	12,461	16,312	18,368	522
June	48,061	12,442	17,105	17,886	628
July	39,636	11,299	13,749	14,004	584
August	42,429	11,252	15,335	15,213	629
September	46,249	10,717	16,641	18,223	663
October	53,901	12,765	19,238	21,245	653
November	55,224	12,934	20,396	21,296	598
December	62,752	13,753	23,629	24,724	646
Total	607,764	155,558	213,963	231,433	6,790

*Computed on new basis as of October, 1952.

Virgin Aluminum

Virgin 99% Delivered Monthly Average Prices

(Cents per pound)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	19.00	20.173	21.50	22.90
Feb.	19.00	20.50	21.50	23.20
Mar.	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
Apr.	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
May	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
June	19.00	20.50	21.50	....
July	19.00	20.962	21.50	....
Aug.	19.846	21.50	22.12	....
Sept.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Oct.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Nov.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Dec.	20.00	21.50	22.20	....
Av.	19.404	20.928	21.785	....

Magnesium Wrought Products Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

(Thousands of Pounds)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	1,635	1,313	972	1,776
Feb.	1,748	1,454	1,058	....
Mar.	1,712	1,601	1,136	....
Apr.	1,745	1,708	892	....
May	1,804	1,699	1,129	....
June	1,428	1,192	1,312	....
July	1,390	1,589	1,032	....
Aug.	1,438	1,433	1,111	....
Sept.	1,305	1,254	1,183	....
Oct.	1,408	1,409	1,002	....
Nov.	1,178	1,314	1,243	....
Dec.	1,440	919	1,673	....
Total	18,249	16,885	13,743	....

Cadmium Averages

N. Y. Monthly Averages

Cents per lb. in ton lots

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	255.00	193.00	200.00	170.00
Feb.	255.00	200.00	170.00	170.00
Mar.	255.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Apr.	255.00	200.00	170.00	.....
May	237.00	200.00	170.00	.....
June	225.00	200.00	170.00	.....
July	225.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Aug.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Sept.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Oct.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Nov.	200.00	200.00	170.00	.....
Dec.	179.81	200.00	170.00	.....
Av.	223.90	199.44	172.50	.....

Steel Ingot Production

(American Iron and Steel Institute)

Estimated Production — All Companies

Period	OPEN HEARTH Net tons	OPEN HEARTH Per cent of capacity	BESSEMER Net tons	BESSEMER Per cent of capacity	ELECTRIC Net tons	ELECTRIC Per cent of capacity	TOTAL Net tons	TOTAL Per cent of capacity	Calculated weekly production, all companies (net tons)
1951 Total	93,146,625	102.3	4,890,946	87.0	7,096,982	93.9	105,134,553	100.9	2,016,390
1952 Total	82,846,439	87.2	3,523,677	65.5	6,797,923	82.6	93,168,039	85.8	1,782,097
1953									
October	8,648,428	99.1	325,250	82.6	489,044	56.3	9,462,722	94.7	2,136,055
November	8,002,349	94.7	283,321	74.3	404,382	48.0	8,690,052	89.9	2,025,653
December	7,321,947	84.1	269,813	68.6	354,568	40.9	7,946,328	79.7	1,797,812
Total	100,473,823	97.9	3,855,705	83.2	7,280,191	71.1	111,609,719	94.9	2,140,578
1954									
January	7,256,526	78.3	260,453	64.0	434,507	48.9	7,951,486	75.3	1,794,918
February	6,523,213	77.9	174,523	47.4	385,771	48.1	7,083,237	74.3	1,776,809
March	6,649,667	71.7	207,726	51.1	432,207	48.3	7,289,600	69.0	1,645,508
April	6,365,326	70.9	162,657	41.3	442,954	51.5	6,910,937	68.0	1,624,927
May	6,817,951	73.6	198,063	48.7	456,724	51.4	7,472,738	70.7	1,686,848
June	6,702,006	74.7	209,666	52.7	453,962	52.8	7,363,634	72.0	1,716,465
July	6,040,120	65.3	205,313	50.6	382,164	43.1	6,627,597	62.9	1,499,456
August	6,021,496	65.0	217,837	53.6	427,574	48.2	6,666,907	63.1	1,504,945
September	6,140,266	68.6	214,065	54.5	453,152	52.8	6,807,483	66.7	1,590,553
October	6,973,568	75.2	237,754	58.5	490,221	55.2	7,701,533	72.9	1,738,495
November	7,307,151	81.4	231,191	58.7	551,085	64.1	8,089,427	79.1	1,885,647
December	7,530,204	81.4	231,196	57.0	525,743	59.4	8,287,073	78.6	1,874,903
Total	80,327,494	78.6	2,548,104	53.2	5,436,054	52.0	88,311,652	71.0	1,693,741
1955									
January	8,054,345	86.0	199,229	49.0	584,162	63.6	8,837,736	82.7	1,994,974
February	7,744,000	91.6	197,000	53.8	562,000	67.8	8,503,000	88.1	2,126,000

Blast Furnace Output

American Iron and Steel Institute)

	net tons Pig Iron	Ferro-manganese & Spiegel	Total	% Capacity
1945 Ttl. Yr.	53,454,872	712,210	54,167,082	80.5
1946 Ttl. Yr.	44,854,801	523,729	45,378,530	67.4
1947 Ttl. Yr.	58,507,169	702,561	59,209,730	90.1
1948 Ttl. Yr.	60,135,941	712,899	60,848,840	90.2
1949 Ttl. Yr.	53,613,779	592,564	54,206,343	76.0
1950 Ttl. Yr.	64,310,272	673,896	65,484,168	91.5
1951 Ttl. Yr.	70,487,380	745,381	71,232,761	98.3
1952 Ttl. Yr.	61,528,665	629,926	62,158,591	84.2
1953				
Jan.	6,482,081	82,302	6,564,893	97.3
Feb.	5,813,202	68,316	5,881,518	96.5
Mar.	6,611,040	66,321	6,677,361	99.0
Apr.	6,171,939	58,702	6,230,641	95.4
May	6,519,082	68,033	6,587,115	97.7
June	6,297,559	74,972	6,372,531	97.6
July	6,436,345	80,142	6,516,487	96.8
Aug.	6,391,749	79,805	6,471,554	96.0
Sept.	6,132,330	69,689	6,202,019	95.2
Oct.	6,419,752	77,958	6,497,710	96.3
Nov.	5,999,704	62,896	6,062,600	92.8
Dec.	5,712,938	65,902	5,778,840	85.9
Total	74,987,721	855,038	75,842,759	95.5
1954				
Jan.	5,515,689	63,824	5,579,513	80.1
Feb.	4,764,613	45,941	4,810,554	76.5
Mar.	4,907,147	52,156	4,959,303	71.2
Apr.	4,449,289	53,277	4,502,566	66.7
May	4,572,252	52,187	4,624,439	66.4
June	4,683,629	40,521	4,724,150	70.0
July	4,590,076	36,108	4,626,184	66.6
Aug.	4,529,291	37,744	4,567,035	71.0
Sept.	4,417,888	43,934	4,461,822	66.3
Oct.	4,937,436	46,244	4,983,680	71.5
Nov.	5,204,446	52,454	5,256,900	77.9
Dec.	5,526,720	59,793	5,586,513	80.4
Total	58,119,382	568,735	58,688,117	71.6
1955				
Jan.	5,729,404	55,249	5,784,653	81.1
Feb.	5,394,585	48,182	5,442,767	84.5

Steel Castings Shipments

(Bureau of Census)

	(Short Tons) Total	For Sale	For Own Use
1948	1,760,032	1,335,295	424,737
1949	1,250,460	865,297	385,163
1950	1,461,667	929,192	374,217
1951	2,101,604	1,507,413	594,191
1952			
Nov.	148,259	110,467	37,792
Dec.	162,237	122,670	39,567
Total	1,925,116	1,476,352	448,767
1953			
Jan.	167,211	126,819	40,392
Feb.	175,675	137,592	38,083
Mar.	182,181	141,873	40,308
Apr.	179,615	140,051	39,564
May	165,649	126,380	39,269
June	164,665	125,984	38,681
July	139,577	105,687	33,890
Aug.	141,340	107,941	33,399
Sept.	135,303	102,880	32,423
Oct.	140,702	106,788	33,914
Nov.	114,088	84,945	29,143
Dec.	123,281	91,017	32,264
Total	1,829,277	1,290,016	431,330
1954			
Jan.	122,758	93,577	29,181
Feb.	116,520	88,699	27,821
Mar.	122,310	92,271	30,039
Apr.	105,788	78,754	27,034
May	94,610	70,596	24,014
June	100,022	72,881	27,141
July	75,848	53,207	22,641
Aug.	89,590	66,792	22,798
Sept.	88,359	64,722	23,637
Oct.	87,085	64,004	23,081
Nov.	87,659	64,812	22,847
Dec.	93,547	69,843	23,704
Total	1,184,096	880,158	303,938

GALVANIZED SHEET SHIPMENTS

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan.	165,196	201,472	169,086	211,101
Feb.	152,761	183,503	167,433	.....
Mar.	177,674	204,995	180,198	.....
Apr.	170,583	196,656	203,312	.....
May	182,978	189,765	201,671	.....
June	53,947	184,862	200,456	.....
July	56,254	185,896	214,349	.....
Aug.	177,661	187,741	207,113	.....
Sept.	201,318	194,257	209,765	.....
Oct.	219,883	208,705	209,498	.....
Nov.	194,712	177,391	195,190	.....
Dec.	208,191	175,375	205,561	.....
Total	1,961,158	2,290,868	2,362,632	.....

SHIPMENTS of TIN-TERNE PLATE

(American Iron & Steel Institute)

(Net Tons)

	Hot Dipped 1954	Hot Dipped 1955	Electrolytic 1954	Electrolytic 1955
Jan.	93,776	82,874	317,587	335,682
Feb.	95,386	.....	297,169	.....
Mar.	120,471	.....	354,233	.....
Apr.	103,910	.....	340,838	.....
May	145,783	.....	461,026	.....
June	187,508	.....	502,466	.....
July	79,096	.....	162,771	.....
Aug.	113,747	.....	227,853	.....
Sept.	161,007	.....	418,874	.....
Oct.	74,397	.....	198,638	.....
Nov.	63,034	.....	198,420	.....
Dec.	68,981	.....	200,592	.....
Total	1,307,096	.....	3,680,467	.....

Steel Ingot Operations

(Percentage of Capacity as Reported by American Iron & Steel Institute)

Week Beginning	1952	1953	1954	1955
Jan. 3	102.1	98.2	75.4	81.2
Jan. 10	98.7	99.3	74.3	83.2
Jan. 17	99.4	99.7	74.1	83.2
Jan. 24	100.1	99.4	75.6	85.0
Jan. 31	100.6	97.7	74.4	85.4
Feb. 7	100.1	99.7	74.4	86.8
Feb. 14	100.6	99.1	74.6	89.1
Feb. 21	100.9	99.4	73.6	90.8
Feb. 28	101.3	100.3	70.7	91.9
Mar. 7	101.8	101.3	69.3	92.9
Mar. 14	102.4	101.5	67.6	94.2
Mar. 21	102.6	103.1	68.1	....
Mar. 28	102.1	97.1	69.1	....
Apr. 4	62.3	98.9	68.0	....
Apr. 11	97.0	98.8	68.0	....
Apr. 18	100.4	101.0	68.6	....
Apr. 25	52.1	100.3	68.7	....
May 2	83.0	100.2	69.4	....
May 9	100.3	100.3	70.9	....
May 16	101.3	99.8	71.8	....
May 23	102.3	100.3	71.2	....
May 30	38.7	99.6	70.2	....
June 6	12.5	97.9	73.2	....
June 13	11.8	96.8	72.3	....
June 20	12.3	96.8	72.1	....
June 27	13.3	91.8	65.8	....
July 4	14.2	92.8	60.0	....
July 11	15.1	94.7	64.3	....
July 18	15.3	94.4	65.3	....
July 25	42.9	92.6	64.2	....
Aug. 1	89.9	94.0	64.0	....
Aug. 8	93.3	95.2	64.0	....
Aug. 15	97.1	95.9	61.8	....
Aug. 22	98.7	93.4	63.5	....
Aug. 29	98.9	90.5	64.0	....
Sept. 5	100.8	89.2	63.0	....
Sept. 12	102.1	91.4	66.3	....
Sept. 19	104.0	95.1	68.7	....
Sept. 26	105.7	95.3	70.4	....
Oct. 3	106.6	95.2	71.0	....
Oct. 10	105.8	96.3	72.8	....
Oct. 17	106.9	95.0	73.6	....
Oct. 24	107.3	94.6	74.5	....
Oct. 31	105.9	93.0	76.4	....
Nov. 7	106.4	92.3	77.2	....
Nov. 14	106.5	90.7	79.3	....
Nov. 21	106.1	86.8	80.3	....
Nov. 28	105.0	87.5	81.4	....
Dec. 5	106.3	86.7	82.5	....
Dec. 12	107.7	84.3	81.5	....
Dec. 19	102.7	64.1	72.4	....
Dec. 26	107.2	75.7	77.6	....

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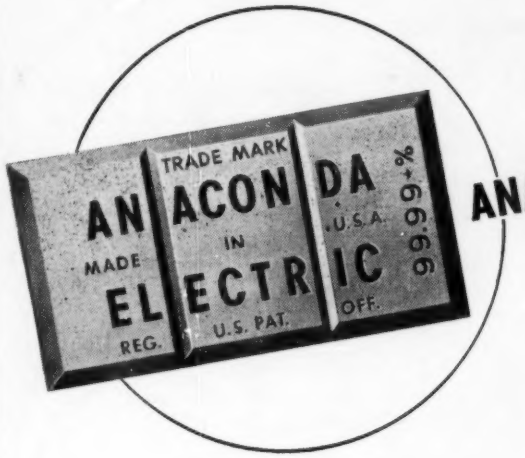

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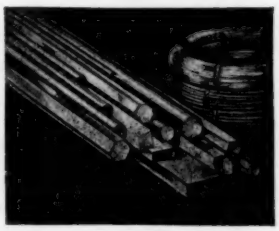

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